THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 171,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904 VOL. LXIX: NO. 12.

Facts About Russia's Great Railway Across Siberia

The war in the Far East makes the railway across the length of Siberia of great interest. It is the only line by which Russia can send her armies, their food and other supplies, and the vast amount of military material needed at the seat of war. It is probable the Russian government counted on sending these by sea; but the activity of the Japanese, in getting control of the waters that wash the coasts of Russia's possessions makes the Siberian railroad the only dependence as a line of Russian supply.

This railway is a single-track line, extending 4,620 miles from the Ural mountains—the boundary between Europe and Asia—to Vladivostok, on the Pacific coast. From Harbin, Siberia, there is a line through Manchuria to Dalny and Port Arthur. At a point on this branch, north of the Gulf of Liao Tung, a line connects which runs through New Chwang to Tien-Tsin, and thence to Pekin, called the Chinese Eastern Railway. At its western end, the Siberian railway connects with Russian lines previously built, extending to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities, and connecting with the other railway systems of Western Europe.

The Siberian railway is very poorly built. It will require an immense amount of work to bring it up to what is considered the standard of American railways. The rails are very light, weighing from 42 to 48 pounds per yard, while in the United States, on the best roads, the rails weigh from 85 to 100 pounds per yard. The ties are light, the track badly ballasted; the embankments and the cuttings are too narrow and too steep. Hence there are frequent slides of earth, sinking of track, and spreading of rails.

The poor roadbed and light track make anything like American railway speed impossible. The express trains make only about 20 miles an hour, the ordinary passenger trains about 12 miles, while the freight crawl along at a speed not much over half as great.

The Siberian express runs twice a week from Moscow to Irkutsk, 3,230 miles, without change. This is a train with all modern equipments. The ordinary passenger trains have first, second, third and fourth-class cars. The rates for long distances are very low on these trains, the first-class fare being less than a cent a mile and four-tenths of a cent for fourth-class, the second and third class being at an intermediate rate.

Until the war came, travel and traffic over this road was small. In 1899, only 56,000 passengers were carried, and but 639,000 tons of freight. The road cost $500,000,000 to build, poor as it is, and its receipts do not pay its expenses. In 1899, the operating expenses were $15,000,000 more than the total receipts.

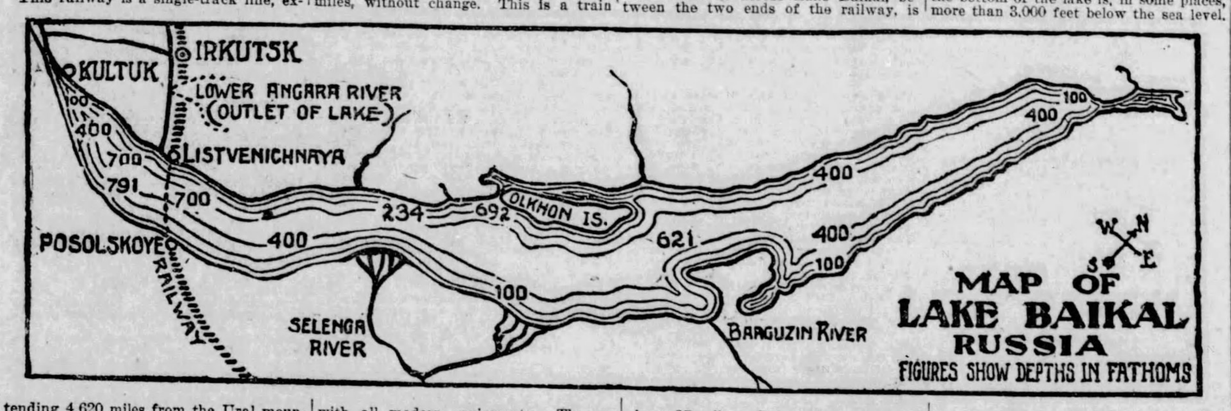
There is one singular break in the line—that at Lake Baikal. This lake lies only thirty miles east of Irkutsk, the seat of the government of Siberia, and the most important commercial city in that vast region. It was a necessity that the railway should pass through Irkutsk. The reader who will look at a map of Siberia, will doubtless wonder why the railway was not built around the southern end of the lake. The reason it was not is because the country around that end of the lake is so difficult. It is a mass of mountains, largely solid rock. It would require a detour of over a hundred miles to get around, and tunneling and cutting through solid rock, under the most difficult conditions. The Russian government had a route surveyed; but the engineers estimated that it would cost $25,000,000 to build that 100 miles of road! However, the government is going to undertake it, and it may be built within the next decade or two.

The distance across Lake Baikal, between the two ends of the railway, is about 35 miles. The trains are ferried across this distance on a huge vessel built for that purpose—a combination of a car-ferry boat and an ice-breaker. This vessel is used from May to November. In the latter month the lake freezes over, but the big boat runs as long as she can smash the ice. Eventually it becomes too thick. Then she is laid up until the latter part of the following May.

As soon as the boat ceases her trips, a temporary track is laid on the ice for the 35 miles, and the trains crawl along over it. This temporary railroad is now in use, and over it pass all the troops and supplies going to the Far East.

Lake Baikal is a somewhat remarkable body of water. Its name is a corruption of the Turkish Bei-kul, "rich lake."—the reference being, presumably to the valuable fish with which it swarms. The map given with this article, which is copied from the Cleveland Leader, gives a good idea of its shape. Hold the paper up before you, with the arrow marked "N" pointing directly upward, and you will have its correct position.

Lake Baikal is the third largest body of water in Asia. The Caspian and Aral seas are the two larger. Both are salt, however, while Baikal is fresh. It is therefore the largest fresh water lake in Asia, and the sixth in size in the world, the five Great Lakes of North America each exceeding it in area. Its waters occupy a remarkable depression in the vast plateau of Central Asia. The level of its waters is 1,300 feet above the sea, while the bottom of the lake is, in some places, more than 3,000 feet below the sea level.



Its depth is therefore 4,500 feet in the deepest parts.

The lake is 330 miles long, and from 9½ to 40 miles wide. Its waters are a deep blue, and remarkably clear. There are a number of islands in it; the largest, Olkhon, the one shown in the map, is 42 miles long. There are numerous hot springs on the shores, and earthquake vibrations are frequent. The annual value of its salmon, sturgeon and other fisheries is about $160,000 per year. Fresh-water seals are abundant, and they are caught for their fur. It receives the waters of several streams, the main one being the Selenga river, 800 miles long. The upper Angara river, also of considerable size, enters its northeastern end. Its outlet is the Lower Angara, on which Irkutsk is situated.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE AMERICAN HEN.

Importance of the Barnyard Bird as a Factor in American Life.

Probably the principle interest felt in the egg industry by the average American citizen lies in the fact that within the last six weeks eggs have been working up from about 30 cents a dozen for the best quality to close to 40 cents to the purchasing consumer. This, however, is not paying the American hen the respect that is her due. She is not only an important but a wonderfully potential factor of the agricultural industry of the United States. Yet even the average farmer considers her almost beneath his notice. He leaves her to the women and children, and begrudges her almost everything that makes even the slightest inroad upon his ordinary crop products. To her is assigned the "stunt" of providing her own living, and she must do it by gleaning every regular harvest. After he has dug and garnered and thrashed and closed his account with each particular item of production—provided he keeps such an account—the hen can find her subsistence in what he has overlooked.

In other words, the poultry yard, to a great extent, is somewhat contemptuously regarded as a mere incident of his general business. Sometimes his wife or one of his children will take hold of that neglected branch and put him to shame by making it the most profitable feature of the whole establishment. Yet a deliver census returns working for the Brooklyn Eagle informs us that last year the poultry and eggs produced and eaten in the United States were worth more than all the gold and silver mined in the world during the same year. Except for the year 1900, the egg product of this country has exceeded in value that of its combined gold and silver output for every year since 1850, which takes in the entire bonanza period of our history. That, with the poultry product, also exceeds in value the wheat crop of twenty-eight of the most fruitful states and territories.

Reduced to concrete terms, in 1899 the egg record of this country was 1,290,000 dozen. There are thirty dozen to a crate, and 400 crates to a car, so a train of cars sufficient to accommodate the transportation of all these crates would reach from Chicago to Washington, a distance of 868 miles, and then there would remain several cars of eggs to spare. In 1900 Iowa produced 99,000,000 dozen and Ohio 91,000,000, having a value of over $10,000,000 for each state. Of course the incubator has considerable to do with poultry production, but incubators do not lay eggs. In a single year the value of the eggs and poultry of the country has been as high as $280,000,000.

Think what a hullabaloo has been raised over threatened ruin to beet sugar and wool. How much burning breath has been expended by the lobbyist and the political spellbinder in appeals for higher tariffs and protests against reciprocity propositions. Yet in 1902 our whole sugar production amounted to only about $20,000,000, while the wool industry is only about a third as important as the egg and poultry industry. It is only in quite recent years that we have thought it worth while to impose a duty on foreign eggs, and when it did come it was rather to make the schedule symmetrical than because of any agitation or any conviction that it was necessary. There is no danger of glutting the market. Farmers are neglecting a great opportunity. In a summary of recent reports to the state board of agriculture they generally confessed it, yet, acknowledging the expedient, they still the inexpedient pursue.—Boston Transcript.

How Strange.

"Nurse, has the baby had a good dose of castor oil?"

"Yes'm."

"And those hypophosphites?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And the magnesia?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Did you put a poultice on his back?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And a cold compress on his chest?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And he's no better?"

"No ma'am."

"How strange! I guess we'd better send for the doctor."—Town Topics.

Compulsory Superstition.

"I understand that you confess to being quite superstitious."

"Yes," answered the emperor of Corea, "I've got to be. The only chance I have in this mix-up is to sit down and hope for luck."—Washington Star.

HALL OF FAME FOR WOMEN AT THE FAIR

MRS. NORMAN E. MACK.
PHOTO. BY BEACH.

New York society women are to be represented in the Hall of Fame, which is to be a feature of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, in which Mrs. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, the only woman commissioner from New York state, is greatly interested.

Plans for this representative attraction were formulated by well know New York men. The project has received the approval of the Board of Women Managers, and it now devolves upon Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the board, to select a committee who will decide upon the fair women who are to form a part of the galaxy.

Every woman represented must be prominent in fashionable society in one of the representative American cities. Every large city in the country will be represented.

A Century of Bible Printing.

Romance of a Great Publishing House Distributing 181,000,000 Copies of the Scriptures

Never in the history of any human being has one celebration been so universally recognized as Monday, March 7th, for on that day the British and Foreign Bible Society completed a century of Work.

Few, if any, organizations have metered out their good labors so indiscriminately among all classes as this society has ever done, and are so worthy of support and sympathy, says the London Mail.

A facsimile page of the first Bible ever printed. It is known as the Gutenberg Bible, and is dated 1455.

The idea of the society was first set afoot by the appeals of an eminent Welsh minister, who complained bitterly of the dearth of the Scriptures in his native land. Prominent religious men of the day promptly took the matter in hand, and on March 7th, 1804, a meeting was held at the Old London Tavern, in Bishopsgate street, which resulted in the formation of the now famous organization, with Lord Teignmouth, who was governor general of India from 1792 to 1798, as their first president.

The necessary funds being forthcoming, they at once commenced work under a strong committee, in which representatives of both the Church of England and the Nonconformist churches were included, it having been decided from the first to ignore all things of a sectarian nature, their desire being exclusively to issue copies of the Bible at a price within the reach of all.

For between ten and eleven years the committee continued to meet and conduct the business of the society in the counting house of Messrs. Hardcastle and Reyner, at Old Swan Stairs, and then started the first building of their own in Earl street, near Blackfriars bridge.

In 1866 their present huge establishment in Queen Victoria street was commenced, our present king, then the Prince of Wales, laying the foundation stone; and from this building has the great task been conducted ever since.

How the demand for copies of the Scriptures has increased since the birth of the society is more like fiction than

Patti As a Music Teacher.

In Syracuse the other day Adelina Patti told a reporter how she had recently been teaching music to a little American girl.

"This little girl," she said, "is a delight. Her questions and answers are as entertaining as a comedy. The other day I was explaining to her the meaning of the signs f and ff. "'F,' I said, 'means forte. Now, if f means forte, what does ff mean?'"

"'Eighty,' said the little girl.'"—New York Tribune.

Artistic Interiors.

Dr. Budd—I have been looking at some artistic interiors today.

Dr. Mudd—House hunting or X-ray examinations?—Yonkers Statesman.

WISDOM'S WHISPERS.

When a woman's social position is assured, her peculiarities pass without comment.

A man may be exceedingly saving, but he dislikes attention being called to it.

Some women are totally unconscious of the ridiculous appearance they make.

To most men there come times when he feels he is a flat failure in everything.

The girl of the period is a cross between the past and the possible future, says the Baltimore Bulletin.

Men want all the comforts of life, but they are not always willing to pay for them.

It is astonishing how easily women, generally, can forget financial obligations.

When a man is happy in his home life, he likes the fact to be known.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. Dustman.

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CHAPTER VII—(Continued.)

"But you said a moment ago you could not afford to be defeated and now you declare you cannot afford to be elected. As you say, such a work will cost you several hundred dollars, but if it removes all doubt and makes you the next auditor, would it not be money well invested? You must not lose sight of the fact that you are a candidate in a close county and as it is certain that Captain Barton will break into our camp and take away votes which should go to you, it makes it imperative that you put forth an extraordinary effort to be elected. Remember, too, that not another man on our ticket has as strong an opponent as you have in Captain Barton."

It is the experience of every candidate whose election is uncertain that every plan proposed by his friends to assist him is a good one and should be carried into execution. It is also his experience that all such plans require the expenditure of more or less money. Flanders was impressed with Harry Bennett's scheme. It looked like the thing to do. But how could a man with limited resources do it? On the other hand how could he afford not to do it? Finally, after further discussion Flanders told Harry it was a matter which he must have time to consider and that he would think it over and would see him again in a few days and that in the meantime Harry should approximate the amount of

A SALOON LOAFER.

money it would be necessary to use to carry out the scheme.

Flanders took a couple of his most intimate friends into his confidence and informed them of Bennett's proposition. They unhesitatingly pronounced it a good thing. With Harry at the head of such a movement it would be carried out to the letter. They declared him to be a young man of great influence and sufficiently skilled in politics to not only select the right men in the various precincts, but was just the fellow to properly engineer such an undertaking.

Flanders did not mention the matter to Julia. He reasoned she would not understand its importance and he feared she might protest against the payment of so much money. While she had raised no objections to the money he had spent he was sure she thought it a larger sum than they could afford and in excess of the amount she believed would be necessary. Flanders argued that a woman could not be made to see all the ins and outs of politics and that it would be doing her a favor not to disturb her peace of mind by trying to explain it.

A few days later Flanders met Bennett in the committee rooms. Harry had made some calculations as to the cost of his organization and placed the figure at $400. He believed he had been liberal in his estimate and agreed that if it were necessary to spend more he would pay it out of his own pocket. They went over the plan carefully and both agreed that $400 would see it through. Before the conference ended it was arranged that Harry should go ahead with the work, the money to be paid to him during the campaign as he needed it.

It was now clearly apparent to Flanders that he would have to borrow money long before the end of the campaign. He had less than $1,000 in the bank and out of this was to be paid the remaining $400 of his assessment and the $400 for the Bennett organization. His family had to live and what his outlay would be during the remainder of the campaign was mere conjecture. It was certain to exceed expectations for there would be emergencies of all kinds to meet and a campaign emergency usually requires money as well as shrewdness. However, there was no need of crossing a bridge before reaching it and Flanders determined not to worry over this problem until it demanded solution.

Julius Gibbons was proving himself a host in the campaign. Flanders could hear of his work wherever he went over the county. Gibbons occupied such a commanding position among the farmers, and was such a devoted champion of their rights, and withal so honorable in all he did, that his influence was great. Nothing had been said about the deputyship. It was a matter that for good reasons Flanders did not want to discuss, and Gibbons, believing it to be as good as settled, refrained from mentioning it.

Carl Becker, too, was active. He was so situated that he could not give as much time to the campaign but he mingled with members of organized labor and informed Flanders that he had arranged for a vacation for the two weeks preceding the election and would devote all that time to the fight for auditor. He, too, said nothing about the deputyship, for he considered there was an understanding between himself and Flanders and that he was to be the deputy in the event the election went all right. Flanders decided the thing to do was to keep both men in line until after election. The first thing was to be elected; other troubles could be settled later.

The financial side of this contest has been dwelt upon at some length. Those who have had experience in politics as officeseekers and campaign managers will agree that this is a most important feature of a political contest. It is doubtful if many men enter county politics better prepared for the demands of a campaign than did John Flanders. For the most part those who aspire to county officers are men without great means and they discover that a far larger sum of money is necessary to carry them through than they anticipated. The result is they either leave these offices poorer than when they went in, or they rob the taxpayers to make up the deficiency.

When a man becomes a candidate for office he has a consuming desire to win. It is humiliating to be defeated. A certain excitement takes possession of him which overpowers him, and as a result he becomes politically insane and will not only do things he would shrink from in a business way, but he ventures his all and even robs his wife and children to make a deal in which he thinks there may be a few votes.

When the proposition was first made to Flanders to become a candidate and the emoluments of the office were hung before him as a bait, he thought only of making his salary out of the position. At that time he had no desire for political power. The building up of a machine was not contemplated. The comfortable salary was the sole temtpation.

That dream was already dispelled. From what Flanders was experiencing it was plain to him even if he were elected the salary would leave him at the end of his term with less money than he would have had if he had remained with Earl, Rogers & Co.

Then the politician asserted itself. Now that he had entered politics why not make the most of it? He could not back out and he was not certain that he wanted to do so. Why should he not be the main factor in building up a political machine in the county? Not exactly a machine to rob the taxpayers, although they were in a measure to blame for making politics so expensive and should bear the cost. But Flanders' idea of a machine was for the purpose of perpetuating its members in office so that by long terms and less expensive campaigns they might make some money.

The Flanders ticket embraced nearly all the important offices in the county. If these candidates were elected and would hang together they could not only perpetuate themselves in office, but could dictate the nomination and election of others who would be glad to join them and strengthen their organization.

The more Flanders thought of the project the greater appeared its possibilities. He revolved it in his mind for a long time before speaking of it to anyone. It was not a matter to be discussed at all times and places. The candidates on the ticket held meetings frequently to compare notes, and at one of these meetings the scheme was suggestd by Flanders to Wesley Gillam, candidate for clerk of the courts. Flanders felt safe in speaking to Gillam for that gentleman had engaged in two or three shady transactions in the campaign and Flanders knew he could approach him with the proposition.

"By jove! It's the thing," said Gillam; "I must do something to help me out of the hole. I am running my campaign on borrowed money and have been doing it from the start. I have a little property, but it is mortgaged and I have a large family to support. Politics is much more expensive than I imagined, and I will certainly need more than my salary for one or even two years to bring me out whole. I will speak about it to a couple of the boys on the ticket, and you do the same. I believe every one of them will favor it and we can lay the ground work even before the election."

The result was that all the candidates were ready and willing to go into such a deal. With two exceptions all were men of small means. The candidate for representative was a retired business man who had congressional aspirations and money, but he saw in the proposed organization a chance to control the county delegation. The candidate for commissioner, John Robinson, was a well-to-do farmer, with an itching to become a local boss. The others were, like Flanders, poor men who were spending far more money than they could afford, and who had no conscientious scruples against doing something which would keep them in office until they had not only made themselves even, but had laid something by for a rainy day.

Of course it would not do to mention the matter to outsiders, but the plan was occasionally discussed, and it was understood that as soon as they were entrenched in the court house they would perfect the organization and begin the business of parceling out offices and running county affairs as best suited them. The first thing to do was to be elected, and to bring this about they went to work with renewed energy.

Every county has its floating vote. The closer the county the more numerous are these floaters. The campaigns are their harvest. They live off the candidates. Not one of them has any influence, and why politicians pander to them is a mystery which becomes deeper and deeper the more one studies it. Under the Australian method of voting there is no telling if they will stick by a bargain after it is made, and yet many candidates will spend time and money in bringing this element into line. It should be ignored. It should be starved out.

These voters are most numerous in close counties. This is true because in such counties their votes are more eagerly sought and command more money than in counties in which one or the other of the parties has a wide margin. In Flanders' county all the candidates were alert to control the floaters. They did not think so much of working the churches, but the saloons in which this element congregated were objects of solicitude, for it was through the saloons that they expected to reach the men who voted for what there was in it.

CHAPTER VIII.

Flanders had always been a temperance man. While not radical in his views he had nothing in common with the saloon or the gang which hangs about. He was not a total abstainer but his drinks were few and far between. He did not drink simply because he did not want to do so. He did not visit saloons because he did not like the associations and because his business did not call him to such places. During all the years he was connected with Earl, Rogers & Co. he had not entered a saloon to exceed a half dozen times. He did not stand on the street corners and denounce saloons and the liquor drinking habit, but he ignored the places and neither knew nor cared anything about them.

One day Richard Allison saw Flanders and pulling him into a quiet corner said: "By the way, John, the saloon crowd is a little sore on you because you do not mix more with them. The saloonkeepers and the fellows who hang about these resorts say you think yourself too high-toned for them. They have nothing against you only that you do not come around and act the good fellow, which means to talk to them and set up the drinks. I am sure you are making a mistake in ignoring them."

"But, Allison, it is not that I have anything in particular against the saloon crowd or that I feel myself above the saloonkeepers, but you know I have never mixed with those fellows and I do not see that they have any reason to feel that I have slighted them.

"I explained that to a crowd of them," said Allison, "but they insisted that if you do not drop around occasionally and see them they will not feel under any obligations to do you any good at the polls. You will find it to your advantage to be friendly with the boys."

Flanders saw the force of the argument but he did not relish the idea of making a tour of the saloons. He did not like it for two reasons. He knew the trip would cost no small sum of money and then he did not care to come in contact with the saloonkeepers and the saloon loafers. On the other hand, the saloon vote was quite a factor at the polls and rightly managed he knew it could be handled. Votes were what he wanted and he felt he could, for half a day, swallow his pride, put his better self aside and make the rounds with Allison.

One of the streets of the city had an unusual number of saloons on it, and they started in at one end to make their political calls. As Allison knew every-

HARRY BENNETT.

body and was known by all Flanders gave him $25 before beginning the tour to make it all right with the saloonkeepers and loungers. There are many candidates and politicians who know exactly what hapepned that afternoon.

Allison would introduce Flanders to the saloonkeepers and then to the loafers and Flanders had to act glad to see them, and they were really glad to see him for it meant free drinks. Flanders smelled more vile odors and heard more bad language that afternoon than in all his previous life. Of course he would be elected the whole gang of barroom loafers said so and they would have said the same thing to Captain Barton if he had lowered himself enough to have mixed with them. It made no difference for what office Flanders was a candidate they were all for him and assured him he had the easiest fight of any man on the ticket. Half of them did not know what ticket he was on but that made no difference so long as he paid for the drinks.

At first Flanders did not drink anything. While Allison lined up the loafers before the bar Flanders would talk to the saloonkeeper or to anyone he could interest more in himself than in the invitation to drink. But his new-found friends would frequently insist that he drink with them and were so emphatic in their demands that he feared they would not like it if he stood out and so he drank a number of concoctions, not one of which he liked, and after each drink he made a mental vow not to take another. Of course he drank more than he should; not enough to make him intoxicated but a quantity sufficient to give him a feeling of exhilaration.

This brought him on a more friendly footing with the loungers. He invited them to go with him from saloon to saloon, and the invitation was never refused, for it meant more free drinks. He was slapped on the back and called a "bully fellow" and informed time and again that he could count on them for their votes as many times as he needed them.

One old blear-eyed, red-nosed individual, who tried in vain to keep up a semblance of respectability, declared over and over again that Flanders was a gentleman of his own school, and he was so glad to meet him that he went with him all the afternoon and never missed a drink.

All of these loafers claimed to be politicians of influence, and Flanders had enough votes delivered to him that afternoon to have elected him by a big majority. One young man informed Flanders confidentially that he expected to go into politics the next year and would back Flanders for assistance in return.

Just after leaving one of the saloons with Allison and a half dozen of the rounders whom should Flanders meet but his old employer, Mr. Earl. Flanders spoke to him and the salutation was returned with a most piercing look and then Mr. Earl passed on. Flanders did not think of Mr. Earl again that day, but he did not pass so quickly out of the manufacturer's mind.

The final round-up took place at Enos Rall's saloon shortly after 6 o'clock. Rall's place was a popular resort for a gang of ward politicians and they were gathering in force when Flanders and Allison entered. There was a line-up at the bar and then a half drunken lawyer named Emerson mounted a table and informed his audience that John Flanders, the next county auditor, was in the room, that he paid for the drinks like a gentleman, and he did not believe their end of the ward should be neglected, and therefore he proposd three cheers for Flanders, who henceforth would be considered one of the boys and in every way entitled to their support.

The straggling cheers which followed seemed to arouse Flanders to the real situation and sober him to the extent of disgusting him with the crowd and with himself. He quickly acknowledged the drunken ovation and said he had an engagement which would compel him to leave at once.

The hangers-on crowded about him, shook his hand, again assured him of their loyal support, and then Flanders and Allison hastened from the place, the one ashamed of himself and the other declaring the afternoon had been well spent and that if the advantage gained would be followed up the saloon vote would be landed without a doubt.

How many of the men Flanders met that afternoon voted for him it is impossible to estimate. The probability is a large per cent of them were not voters. That class of citizens cares nothing for party principles. They are for the men who will spend money on them, keep their skins filled with liquor and a little change in their pockets, and the candidate who does not do this to the extent of his opponent is usually knifed at the polls. There is little doubt that Flanders captured most of the saloon vote, for the simple reason that Captain Barton would not cater to it. Neither is there any doubt that this vote cost him far more than it was worth.

On his way home that evening Flanders remembered that he had promised Julia and Helen to go with them that night to a lecture. They had spoken of it several days before so that, if possible, he would not have any other engagement. In what condition was he to go into his own house and attend his wife and daughter to an evening entertainment? He had a sick stomach and a raging headache. More than this he knew he had made a fool of himself and felt that he needed to be fumigated before entering the presence of his wife and daughter. It was a most humiliating situation and he felt thoroughly disgraced.

Julia knew at once that something was wrong but John assured her that it was simply a headache and that it would soon pass away. His wife came to his side and stroked his hair, devined the true condition and hurriedly left the room, her cheeks flushed with shame and anger.

Flanders took a bath, changed his clothing, and appeared at dinner much as usual. Julia was silent and Helen had a queer look as if something was going on which she did not understand. They went to the lecture but before entering the auditorium Julia slipped some cloves into John's hand and he used them freely, much to Helen's wonder.

Flanders fully expected a domestic scene that night when he and Julia were alone, but the poor woman did not say a word. He knew she was much hurt but she did not rebuke him. Her silence nearly drove him crazy. He wanted her to upbraid him. He knew he had done wrong. He knew to make a practice of spending money and time in the saloons would do him little good even in a political way, for his better judgment told him that he would lose as much or more than he would gain. His mind was made up to give no more time or money to the saloons and he did not change it for three or four days, or until Allison had again persuaded him, even though he knew better, that he must, in at least a small way, recognize this element.

The next morning after the lecture, there was a letter in Flanders' mail from Mr. Earl. It was merely a note asking him, when convenient, to call at the office. Thinking that Mr. Earl might know something to his advantage in a political way Flanders went at once and was received in the manufacturer's private room.

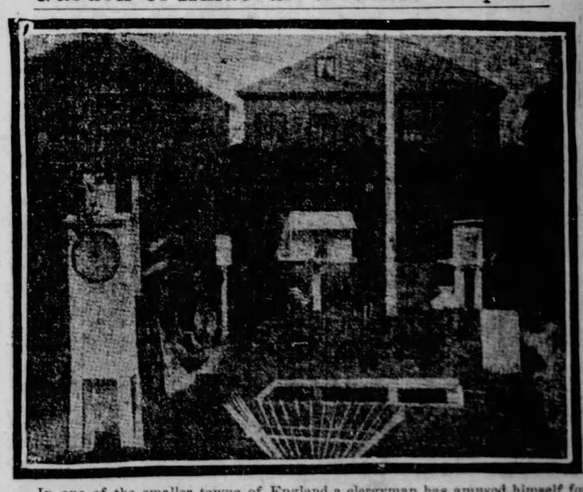
"John," said the old gentleman, with a most serious look on his face, "I met you yesterday on Winton street and I must confess I was deeply mortified. You had just left a saloon and there were three or four men with you who looked to me as if they belonged to that class which makes the saloon its headquarters. Your face showed that you had been drinking, and, John, the sight was such a shock to me that as soon as I reached the office I wrote you the note you received this morning.

"John, you seem like a son to me. You spent many years in the factory and your conduct was always faultless. So far as I know during all the years you were with the firm you never took a drink of liquor nor entered a place where it was sold. You cannot afford to do so now. You cannot afford to do it on account of yourself and your family. You have a good wife, and a pretty and womanly daughter. Do you realize what sorrow you may bring to them?"

Mr. Earl's words stung Flanders and he lost his temper.

"If you have any business with me, Mr. Earl, please state it at once. If I was invited here to hear a lecture I trust it is now ended, for my time can be more profitably employed. I am a busy man these days, now that the campaign is on in earnest, and I have no time to listen to you if it is not business which caused you to send for me. I am fully able to

Garden of Amateur Weather Prophet.



In one of the smaller towns of England a clergyman has amused himself for years by constructing a series of meteorological instruments for forecasting the weather on his own account. The illustration accompanying shows the garden which for years have been used for measuring the rainfall. The collection also includes a number of barometers and thermometers combined with bird houses. The fence about the instrument in the foreground of the picture is designed to keep off cats.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed--my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am."

Very truly yours,
I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices--fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.--So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonal letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Owing to Leap Year

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"No, I don't at all approve of leap year privileges. I am old-fashioned enough to believe, that as a rule, it is better to let man propose and woman dispose, but of course there is always an exception to every rule," Brown said.

It was Brown who told the story. Brown who knows life as a child knows its mother's face, and knowing it so well, has come to regard the world with the eyes of the looker-on grown kindly through a never-ending charity for human follies.

Brown happened to tell the story because some one in the company where he was present had referred jestingly to leap year privileges. Brown knew a story to fit the occasion, which was not strange, for if he cared to search his memory, he knew a story appropriate to any and every occasion which might be presented. And the best of it was, most of his tales were true.

"I'll edit the usual story," Brown went on, "the man and the woman. It happened during a leap year some time ago and I think, beside the principals, I am the only one who knows the truth of the affair. It came as a surprise to the few others who were interested.

"At that time I was, in a way, in charge of a business which gave employment to several young men and women. We were like one large and congenial family together, for the most part. Quick wits and the ability to turn them to the best account were our stock in trade. We were well supplied with the commodities. Outside of business hours, The Crowd, as a few of us called ourselves, frequently met together in a commingling of good fellowship, and the rapid interchange of quip and wit and jest and sally would have made your brain whirl. It was Bohemian beyond a doubt, but it was a reputable Bohemia where there was nothing boisterous or shady and there was neither jealousy nor envy. When a man or woman was taken on at the shop, or the office rather, their admittance there was equivalent to a passport to our social circle. It was seldom we made a mistake in taking a member.

"I remember well when Huntley came. Huntley was not his name, but it will do as well as any other. He was a big, handsome fellow and much experienced in the full riot of living. The whole universe had been his playground. He had the slang and oaths of all climes and countries at his tongue's end, though he never used them unless it was to illustrate some story he might be telling.

"The look of him told that he was honest and clean-minded. He never explained himself, but his whole personality was sufficient warrant that there was no need of an explanation. He was a strong man--you felt that--a man who carried himself with a certain hidalgic aloofness and reserve and yet who seemed to like impartially every one with whom he came in contact. He was heartily liked in return. Perhaps he received more than he gave, but he gave enough to be very popular. He was the man in the case.

"The woman, she was hardly more than a girl then, was Nellie. Little Nell her nickname was. She was doing a man's work in the world, supporting herself and her mother, yet she was a woman all the time: a little, soft, dainty woman who made you want to take care of her; to pick her up and carry her away to some place where the rough things of life could never touch her. She would have laughed to scorn any one who had expressed this feeling. She had been forced to learn self-reliance early.

"Hartley had not been with us long before I saw that he was of great interest to Little Nell. I surprised a look that was a confession in her eyes one day, and when she spoke to him there was a nervous tremor in her voice that gave it a lilt like a robin's.

"None of the rest noticed anything out of the ordinary, least of all Huntley. Quick and keen in the generality, his eyes were closed to snoring slumber on some things and Nellie was too proud and self-controlled to betray her feelings. So I was the only one who was in her secret.

"I am not much given to playing Cupid, but somehow I yearned to be manager for those two people.

"If there ever was a man who would appreciate a home, it was Hartley. He had wandered until the go-fever had burnt itself out in his veins, and he wanted nothing so much as to hang his hat on a nail of his own and let it stay there forever. He told me this once when we got to talking confidentially.

"If there ever was a woman who would make home the place the word means, it was Nellie. The rooms in which she and her mother lived were turned into the most homelike quarters I ever went into. It was Nellie's doings, I knew, for the place was packed full of her personality. And here were these two benighted mortals, showing no signs of coming together, because the man did not take notice enough to see his opportunity and the woman was not of the kind to let it be known.

"They seemed in danger of passing by that which means the greatest thing in the world for men and women, and I saw it slipping away. I got nervous.

"The worst of it is no man can save his brother, and if he tries to save a woman, it is like attempting to sound a fathomless abyss. The heights and depths and marvels, the leaps and bounds of a woman's mind are beyond man's compassing. Yes, women are queer, you may have noticed. They have a way of seeming to try to prevent the very thing for which they are longing. It was so with Nellie.

"That season when the new year swung into the procession, it happened to be leap year. The Crowd was planning to celebrate the event with ceremonies conducted according to rule. Unlike the others, Nellie was strangely lacking in enthusiasm, and was inclined to be discouraging in her remarks. However, she had to go with the majority or stay out of it entirely, and as she was not built to be contrary, she fell into line with good grace.

"'Why don't you invite Huntley to go with you?' I suggested to Nellie.

"She looked at me sharply for the passing of a breath, trying to read my face.

"'I don't know that I care to,' she said at last, with fine indifference.

"'Oh, well,' I answered, wily as a serpent. 'Oh, well, it doesn't matter; only I don't think he has been invited to be a lady, and under the circumstances, he can't go alone. It looks to me as if he was going to be barred out.'

"She made no answer to this, but the result was Little Nell invited Hartley and that settled it.

"No, I don't think she made him an offer of marriage. It wasn't necessary. Naturally, after this attention from Nellie, Hartley began to notice her more particularly, and he got his eyes open to his golden chance. The more he noticed, the better he liked the chance, and it wasn't long before he took it for better or worse. To my certain knowledge it has always been for the better.

"I can't say I approve of leap year privileges as a steady habit, but there was one case where they did good service. I'll admit I encouraged Nell to take the initiative; I had to, I hated to see those two go by each other.

"It's not much of a story, but sometimes small things are most potent in shaping a man or a woman's destiny, and the two of them are very happy. That's always worth while."

An Age of Giantesses.

Whereas a decade since the average size in women's shoes was three, five being accounted specially large, seven and eight are now commonly asked for, while the average size has become five.

The little glove has likewise grown into a good-sized hand-shoe. My lady's hosiery has become bigger at the same time--in short, the average girl of 1904 could not wear any article of apparel that fitted the girl of 1874. And where, one now tremblingly asks, is this to end?

GIRL'S SECRET.

"Aunt Cassie came to visit us and she saw I was nervous, had the fidgets all the time, and she asked me many questions, and finally said, 'Why, you dear, sweet girl, it's not your temper that's bad, it's your constitution that's out of kilter. You sit right down now and write a letter to Dr. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., tell him all your symptoms'--and so I did. It wasn't long before I had a long reply, carefully going over my case and telling me just what to do. I date my present happiness and little Cupid's return to the very day I sat down to write that letter to Dr. Pierce, for his advice was so good and his 'Favorite Prescription' worked such a complete change in me that now my former cheerfulness and good health--not to say anything of good looks--are restored to me. I have summoned Tom back to my side and we are to be married in June."

The proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in *offering to pay $500* for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

It is natural that a woman who has been cured of womanly disease by "Favorite Prescription" should believe that it will cure others. It is natural too that she should recommend to other women the medicine which has cured her. It is such commendation which has made the name of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a household word for the past thirty-eight years.

WHERE RADIUM IS FOUND

Much interest is now being manifested in England in certain deposits from the hot mineral springs of Bath and for the reason that, according to the Hon. R. J. Strutt, son of Lord Rayleigh, they contain radium "in appreciable quantities."

Mr. Strutt's opinion is that the radium

discovered in these deposits is brought up by the rush of hot water and that its presence points to the existence of large quantities of radium at a great depth below the earth's surface. The specimen shown in the center of the picture which accompanies this story shows the natural formation of the deposit upon the angle of a stone pillar, in one of the large overflow tanks at the springs, the corner of the pillar being cut through so as to leave the formation undisturbed. This specimen is about sixteen inches in height.

The objects on the right represent the same mineral deposit in stalactite form and its effect in the corrosion of the interior of lead pipes, while on the extreme left is a glass tube containing a deposit which is in the form of sand and of a rich orange color.

Spring Skirt Features.

The spring skirts show an abundance of panel effects. Hip yokes are frequently seen, though they are more often simulated by the use of braids than real. Trains are not in favor for anything except house or evening wear.

It is surprising to see how many really elaborate gowns just escape the ground. It is fast coming true that a train is a thing outside a tailor's ken, and never met with in the line of his daily work, says the New York Sun. It is a move in the direction of sanitary improvement, while for street wear the new lengths are far more graceful than the sagging skirts of other years.

The double or tunic skirt is seen in many of the new suits. It is the forerunner of the numerous ruffles and volants which will adorn the summer dress skirts.

The Harm Noise Does.

London Family Doctor.

Noise is an undoubted factor in impairing the tone of the nerve centers. Whether we are conscious of it or not, it hurts the brain, and has a deafening, dazing, bewildering effect on the mental processes. It tires the brain and tends to produce cerebral hyperemia. To live in a noisy atmosphere is to shorten one's days. Irritability, neurasthenia, insomnia are common effects.

GRAND WIFE

The Kind Worth Having.

A well-known lady of Carthage, Mo., says: "Although I do not drink tea or coffee myself I have had a most interesting experience in my family for about a year ago my husband began to fail in health. He would get so very nervous at times he would have to give up his work and come home. His eyes were failing him and the doctor became alarmed--was afraid he was going to lose his sight. He also got very yellow in complexion, at times his blood ran cold, from nervous chills the doctor said.

"In a few days he would return to work still in that dull, chilly condition. He would drink coffee, coffee, coffee, 'for a stimulant' he would say (as he drank no liquor.)

"His condition gradually got worse instead of better until finally I made up my mind coffee had something to do with it so I bought a package of Postum without telling him, and made it according to directions. He drank it and seemed to like it so I continued to make it and before the first package was gone he began to get so clear of complexion and feel so well, gaining fast in flesh, he was so delighted he would get weighed every day.

"Finally he talked so much about it (he had gained 10 pounds in 10 days) I could not keep it a secret any longer and told him to give Postum the credit. The consequences are there has been no more coffee in the house since (and no doctor, either).

"Postum is a delightful drink made according to directions. I have found no better way as it is a rich, golden brown when cream is added.

"I forgot to say husband's eyes are as strong as they ever were, he is well and hearty, does not sit around the stove chilled all the time as he did before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coffee poison causes eye trouble in many cases as well as other ails, and is never suspected. A 10 days' trial proves things you will never forget.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

WHERE COTTON MONEY GOES

Improvements and a Rise in Wages Result From the High Prices.

With about $250,000,000 more to its credit than in any previous year in its history, the South finds it necessary to pause and think a while before going on with its development. This estimate is based on the increase of revenue from cotton, to say nothing of the increased yields of grain, hay, cane, etc., as well as the interests of stock raising, which is growing as no other industry of this section. The increase in the price of cotton alone gives a surplus of $15 each to the sixteen millions of inhabitants of the eleven cotton growing states. This is no small item in the way of "extra change," especially when we consider that only a small percentage of three or four of the states' inhabitants are engaged in cotton raising. It therefore follows that the real surplus is far in excess of the amount named when we consider only actual growers.

The result of this state of affairs is plainly apparent on all sides, and the observant stranger may note the changes for the better. New dwellings, new barns, new stores and new public buildings are going up. The new centralized school buildings are a feature in the rural districts, and are resulting in much good wherever they have been established. There is also an increasing interest in the construction of good roads and the extension of the rural free delivery of mails and the improvement of the rural telephone service. It is a significant indication that the more man has the more he wants. When awakened to the condition of his existence, he moves around to seek out new ways of improvement.

The trend of these improvements, while directed considerably to public utilities, is more largely devoted to advancing agricultural methods. The clearing of the fields so as to permit of the working of improved implements is one feature of the advancement noted. Then there is the mapping out of the farm, in which diversification and rotation are given attention. On many Southern farms different characters of soils are found, and farmers are considering the adaptability of the soil to the crop intended. This means at least a partial solution to the restoration problem, as many of the so-called worn out fields still contain much of the fundamental elements of fertility necessary to the successful culture of certain crops.

One of the difficulties of the situation is just how to determine what crop to plant on each plot. There are just two ways to take--one is chemical analysis of the soil; the other, experimentation, is equally satisfactory. This forms one of the most fascinating details of diversified agriculture, and, while it may have had its origin in mediaeval times, it has been practiced only of late years in the south. We now see "mapped farms," showing the terracing, indicating the lay of the land and distribution of various crops.

Another effect of the increase in the circulating medium is the increase in the price offered to labor, which is now 20 to 75 per cent above the price given last season. Despite the extra inducements extended to farm workers, there is now an unparalleled scarcity of help. The world is calculating on a bumper crop of cotton from the south this year, and no doubt every effort will be put forth by the growers to increase the production, but it is now a generally recognized fact that it takes a joint co-operative movement between propitious seasons and twelve months of unceasing labor to accomplish such a result.

Just how far this movement will be continued it is impossible to say, but a proverb has been gaining ground in the cotton belt during the last three or four years: "The less cotton you have the more money you have." It is, of course, foolish to say that there is not a world of profit in cotton when anywhere from $20 to $100 worth is grown on an acre, but it can be truthfully said that there are other branches of agriculture that are paying quite as handsome dividends as cotton farming, with less outlay in the way of labor and incidental expenses. Included under the head are hay farming and stock raising, which require comparative little labor. The one drawback to livestock farming is the lack of fences, but this is being rapidly overcome.

The financial condition of the south is such as to render it almost entirely independent and the increasing tendency to grow home products needed insures a continuance of such a state of affairs; so it is hard to see why the country should not enjoy many more years of unexampled prosperity. This becomes doubly probable when we consider the variety of products grown and the enlarged knowledge that is formed by a closer acquaintance with diversification and rotation.--Georgia letter to the Country Gentleman.

WORLD'S LARGEST BEECH.

Growing in Flushing, L. I., is the largest beech tree in the world, so pronounced by Sir Joseph Hecker, director of Kew Gardens, London. The beech is of the drooping variety. Its branches trail on

the ground in the immense circumference of two hundred and twenty-five feet, making within a lovely vernal bower. The effect of sunlight through this veil of shimmering green has the tint and gleam of sea water.

The great trunk is carved with initials, for it has been a lovers' trysting place for many generations. Two hundred people can sit within its drooping shade, and it has become a perpetual shrine for the worshippers of trees and nature's wonders.

JUST THE "MON."

You may straggle on the outskirts of society's gay throng,
You may ogle the 400, but you know you can't belong.
Your pedigree may be a mile in length;
It e'en may be a yard
That your forbears joined the Mayflower when she crossed the stormy sea.
But birth and breeding cut no ice when you're outside the pale,
You try and try to get a place, but every time you fail,
Unless you've got the nestful thing, the trick cannot be done,
For the only one who gets there is the man who's got the "mon."

You may think you're quite contented with your homely little lot;
That you very well can do without the things you haven't got.
For your personal satisfaction you can sneer at those who grasp
The many things you've tried for, but which just evade your clasp.
You can rave about a cottage, and love, and bread and cheese,
And say you're always happy with just such things as these,
But you know it's just pretending, and you're longing for the fun
That colors the existence of the man who's got the "mon."

You may be a handsome fellow, with a manner made to charm,
And fill match making mothers with a certain vague alarm,
You admire many maidens and think some time you'll ask
Some sweet young miss forever in your sunny smile to bask,
But you're learning while you're waiting that the sweet young miss is cute,
That she's got to have a husband who in one respect will suit,
For all other stipulations may go down before the one,
The only chap she'll marry is the man who's got the "mon."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one tell me what will cure sheep of pulling their wool? I have three or four fat sheep, and they bite and pull their wool. There are no ticks. They are young sheep.—L., Hague, N. Y.

If some one will tell me the cause of and cure for ewes lambing before their time, I will be much obliged.—P.

My cow has a lump on her jaw, about the size of a goose egg. There came a little, bloody scab on the outside of it, and now a yellow substance is running out. I suppose the place was caused by a rope being tied on her when she was dehorned about a year ago. She is about 11 years old, and giving milk.—J., Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me how to put beans away in the fall, that the weevil will not get in them before spring?—J., Catlett Station, Va.

Will some one please give a good plan to make a drum for grinding apples for making cider with a horse power? I would like one that would grind fast and fine.—L., Dellston, Mich.

H. P., Poland, O.: Queries as to the act of breeding we are obliged to decline, as many readers object to their discussion in a family paper. Besides, the query you send is one which is really impossible to answer. Have a good veterinary surgeon make an examination; there may be some physical reason which a slight surgical operation would remove.

About two months ago I wrote you a letter, asking you to print a question for me. So far, it has not been published. I cannot see why it is not a reasonable question and why it has not been published. The question was this: I have a garden in a sandy bottom. Will some one please tell me the best kind of fertilizer? I cannot obtain stable manure. How about lime and coal ashes? If you failed to get the previous question, will you please publish this?—C., Henry, W. Va.

Your question was published, but no one has sent in a reply. If the soil is dark, that shows it contains humus, or decayed vegetable matter. If it is a yellow sand, it won't raise potatoes without a liberal dose of barnyard manure. Potatoes require nitrogen and potash. A ton of potatoes takes 50 pounds of potash out of the soil, according to one writer. We should advise a liberal use of some potash fertilizer, like kainit. There are special fertilizers made for potatoes, and any large dealer in agricultural supplies can furnish you with circulars for fertilizer manufacturers. Coal ashes are of no value as a fertilizer. They are put on stiff, clayey soils, to lighten the soil, not as manure. If any reader can add any information, we shall be glad to publish it. Don't send addresses of fertilizer people, however, as we can not publish them. That is free advertising.

Warts on Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the man whose stock has warts, to rub very salty butter on the warts once or twice daily, for a few days. I have taken large warts off of my stock in this way.—O., Corydon, Pa.

Sore Legs on Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please inform R., of Mayfield, Ky., for his pigs' sore legs, to take equal parts of turpentine and aqua ammonia; shake well and mix; rub this on once a day for a week, and it will cure. Please report.—P., Hadley, Pa.

Cure for Bots.

Editor Farmstead:—For bots, take a pint of molasses, a pint of buttermilk, mix, and scratch before the bots have eaten through the maw; then watch the result. I have seen that remedy given for 50 years with success.—D., Maston, Kan.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a sure cure for bots: Take indigo (not blueing), tie in a cloth, rub into one quart of milk-warm water, just blue enough to blue clothes with, and give as one dose. In one hour repeat if not better.—P., Hadley, Pa.

Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—I see a reader wants to know what he shall give his cow for bloody milk. Give her a piece of pork root the size of your finger three times a day, in a bran mash, well salted, and in three days the milk will be all right.—W., South Haven, Mich.

That Moon-Eyed Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell B., of Caryville, Fla., to get three pounds of sulphur and feed one pound at three doses in one week; then miss one week, give three doses the next, and so on until he gives three pounds. Also make the following eye wash: Take one quart of rain water, put three hen's eggs in it, beat until well mixed, boil over a slow fire about 15 minutes, put a half ounce of sulphate of zinc in it, continue boiling a few minutes and let cool.

The curd that settles at the bottom, applied to the eyes at night, will draw out all the fever; and the water, applied three times a day, will cure them. See that the bowels are all right. I bought a horse a year ago that had weak eyes. My neighbors said he would go blind, but his eyes are as good as those of any horse now. Let me hear from our Florida friend. Keep your mare in a well lighted stable and keep it nice and clean. Don't work her too hard.—S., Duby, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Caryville, Fla., to examine his mare's mouth and see if she has not wolf teeth. What is called a wolf tooth cuts through when the horse is 6 or 7 years old, and is a very small tooth near the bridle tooth. It rests on a nerve which affects the eye. Have a veterinary surgeon pull them, or knock them out with a mallet, setting a hard wood stick against them. —S. Fraser, Idaho.

About "Wolf Teeth."

Editor Farmstead:—I see a good many articles about moon eyes, bridal tein and wolf teeth. There is no such thing as "moon-eye," but there are wolf teeth. They do not harm the horse in the least, nor do they do him any good. Here is what a good veterinarian says about them: "Many horsemen regard these teeth as injurious to the eyes of the horse, but we cannot understand upon what their opinions are based. These teeth are not supernumerary, as has been asserted by many writers, but, on the contrary, are natural to all horses, the germs of these teeth are in the jaw at the time of foaling, and are developed generally, at one year old, ready to cut their way through the gums. All young animals of the equine species have these teeth, and they can be found in the mouths of four out of five colts at two years of age. It is only when the eyes are affected by disease that these teeth are looked for, and when found, are supposed to be the trouble. In an experience of ten years, I have not been able to discover the least connection between these teeth and the eyes. If you find them in your colts, and want them removed, the best way is to pull them out with tooth-forceps, as they will drop out if let alone."—D., Oakwood, Ill.

Note by the Editor:—The above is without doubt, corect. These teeth are in no wise connected with disease of the eyes; and we believe the same foolish idea about "black teeth" in hogs is equally groundless.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

Editor Farmstead: There are various ways of keeping cider sweet. One is to use 25 cents' worth of salicylic acid to a common barrel of cider. A better way is to keep it in small kegs, as a large quantity does not keep so well after the air gets to it. It requires about 10 cents' worth of the salicylic acid to a ten-gallon keg of cider. Dissolve the acid in a little cider before putting into the keg or barrel. Cork tight and keep in a cool place. Cider made late will keep well this way.

I have also found a splendid way to keep cider sweet is, to take the cider fresh from the press, place over the fire in a copper kettle or boiler, let it come to the boiling point, skim off all impurities, then bottle. Any clean bottles can be used for this purpose. See that you have good corks and as it gets cool press the corks tight. Fruit jars can also be used, sealed the same as for fruit.—L., LaPorte, Ind.

Note by the Editor—We wish to warn readers against the use of salicylic acid as given in the first method above. It is injurious to the human system and apt to cause serious kidney trouble. The pure food laws of all the states with which we are acquainted prohibit the sale of any article of food or drink in which salicylic acid is used, and we do not wish our readers laid liable to a heavy fine.

Editor Farmstead: If L., of Lenore, Idaho, wishes to keep cider sweet for drinking, to 40 gallons add one pint of alcohol and one-half ounce each of wintergreen and sassafras oils. Bung tight and never give vent.—B., Naples, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: I have been in the cider business 12 years. To have good cider you must have good apples. There are no apples which are too good for cider. Take only apples which are fully ripe to make it. Strain twice, put in a good, clean barrel in a cool place; let it settle two days then run off into another barrel. Put in one-half ounce of oil of wintergreen to 40 gallons of cider. Cork up and keep in a cool place.

No. 2—Press out the juice and put it in a copper or porcelain vessel and let it come to a boil; skim it well and bottle or barrel it up and keep in a cool place.—S., Freeland, Mich.

Note by the Editor—Hereafter the rule will be imperative that everything for the Farmstead must be written on but one side of the paper. If on both sides, to the waste basket with it!

Cider Vinegar.

Editor Farmstead: Vinegar can be made of cider from the first apples by filling a barrel and setting in the sun, leaving the barrel open so all impurities will work out.—L., LaPorte, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: My method of making vinegar from cider is this: Almost any apples, not decayed, will make vinegar, even if they are quite green, because they have to go through a process of fermentation. Take the juice from apples and put it into an open barrel; that is, give it all the air possible, which is necessary in the making of vinegar. Better to have an open tank, better yet. Keep in a warm place and skim off the scum that rises to the top and you will have no trouble in making good vinegar.—S., Freeland, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: If L., of Lenore, Idaho, will put his cider barrel out under a shade tree in summer, take out the bung and put a large wine bottle in the bung hole, he will soon have good vinegar.—B., Maples, N. Y.

Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. F. I. in the Farmstead: Ginseng seed has to be planted 18 months before it will come up. Pack the ripe berries in boxes of fine earth as soon as gathered. The boxes should have holes in the bottom for drainage; then let them stand out of doors. The seeds packed, or "stratified," as the experts say, next September, may be taken out and sowed in rows in the spring of 1905. The crop does not ripen, in the sense that beans or cabbages do. At ten years the roots will be of some size, but at 20 years they will be larger.

Ginseng growing is something like growing oak timber from the acorn. The careful gardener, willing to work and wait, may live to make something; but many of those now rushing into it will have only the experience. The great profits we read of, if realized at all, came presumably from the sale of seeds and young plants at fancy prices.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the inquiry of J. F. I. in The Blade of February 25, will say: The proper time to plant ginseng seeds is September and October; but they may be planted at any time after the ground gets in good working order in springtime, provided a shade and mulching are furnished, to prevent the beds from drying out. The seeds should be planted in rows three inches apart, and the seeds one inch apart in the row. Cover them with one inch of fine soil. After the plants have grown one year in the seed bed, they may be transplanted to permanent beds. Never delay transplanting longer than the second year. When transplanting to permanent beds, do not set the roots closer than six inches each way. The time it requires to grow ginseng roots to a suitable size to market depends on the fertility of the soil and the care and attention the plants get while growing. If planted in good soil and given proper attention they will develop roots that will weigh from two to eight ounces each in five years from seeds. But prospective growers should not hesitate because of the long time required to mature a crop of roots, for after the second year the plants will produce a yearly crop of seeds that will equal in value the root crop at the end of five years.—S., Smithfield, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell O., Talapoosa, Ga., that he can get a very good bulletin on ginseng culture from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, Pa.—P., Warren, Pa.

Note by the Editor:—This bulletin will be sent free to all persons in Pennsylvania; but we presume an inclosure of six cents in stamps would procure it for those living in other states.

Small Profit in Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to query in The Blade about ginseng, will say that my experience, extending over a period of 20 years, leads me to believe the best time to plant is when the seed is freshly gathered, when it is first ripe. This is nature's time to plant, and all things considered, is the best time. Plant broadcast in the leaf mold, in dark, loose, rich earth. A growth of walnut or sugar timber indicates the right kind of land for ginseng. Plant in the woods, where the large timber has been removed, but where enough small undergrowth remains to protect the plants from the hot sun.

The time required for it to get large enough to harvest may be very variable. Two years ago the writer dug a ginseng root that plainly showed 54 years' growth; and it was not large, nor was the 54 years' growth any sure indication as to its real age, as it has a curious habit of sleeping a whole year at a time, during which it makes no growth at all. But under more favorable conditions, it might make a more rapid growth. Under any conditions, it is a very slow grower, and a very uncertain crop, with little or no profit to any persons except those who sell seed to deceived purchasers.

Here is what A. I. Root, the big bee man, says in his Bee Journal of Feb. 15, 1901, page 109:

"Since I have invested quite a little money in plants, and have utterly failed to make even one plant grow, I have been criticised rather severely because we have declined advertisements pertaining to the ginseng industry."

If as great a business man as Mr. Root failed to grow even one ginseng plant, after investing considerable money, beginners better go slow, although there are others, the writer among them, who have met with better success than Mr. Root. A long, long time ago the writer devoted ten acres of rich, rough ground to the growing of ginseng. I gathered all the seed I could find within ten miles, and planted on this ground. The best I could figure, about one seed in a thousand made a growth. I began harvesting the crop three years ago. The crop that year sold for exactly $4.63. Two years ago the crop brought $2.75. Last year there was none fit for market. By actual test I learn that a flock of Leghorn hens will bring a hundred times as much profit as the same money, labor and care invested in ginseng growing. To the ginseng grower I have one thought of consolation, and that is: Blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed. —P., Long Bottom, O.

To Keep Eggs.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice a question in the Farmstead of your valuable paper which I have not seen answered, about the best way to lay down eggs so they will keep. I will send you my way:

Take a piece of board of convenient size, bore it full of holes, with an inch or an inch and a fourth auger, then rim out the holes a little at the top, so the eggs will stand on the holes nicely, without touching each other. Six holes wide is a good width; it is so handy for counting.

Then take eggs that you know are fresh, put a dozen or two into a colander over a bucket, so the water will run off immediately; then turn two or three quarts of boiling water over them. When they are dry and cold put them on the board small end down, and keep the board in the cellar. This process cooks the pores of the shells, rendering them air tight. If any of the shells are too thin to stand the hot water, cull them out for immediate use.

Another item to remember is to commence filling on one end of the board, and commence using from the same end. When you have gone over the board once, commence over again. You will then be using the oldest first; and as long as those are good, you are sure of the rest. They are always good; I never have a poor one. I have used this plan for many years and know it is worth recommending.—Mrs. M. W., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Hollow Horn Again.

Editor Farmstead:—Being a subscriber and reader of The Blade, I have given particular attention to this part of the paper. Hoping to get some information therefrom that would be of benefit to me as a farmer, and after reading the discussion on the disease known as hollow horn, I wish to submit by observations. First, there is a disease which affects the horn, commonly called hollow horn; also an affection of the tail, known as wolf in the tail, and this disease affects the digestion and the kidneys, making the cow appear weak across the loins. The eyes of the cow present a glassy appearance, and she will go along, biting at the grass when in pasture, yet not taking any grass into her mouth. If not treated at once, the animal seems to become mad, and, after some days, will die. Along with these symptoms, the horns are alternately hot and cold. In hot weather we observe the horns very hot, and the cow apparently delirious; then, after boring the horns and allowing the fever to escape from the head the cow seems relieved, but not dead, while bleeding in the tail gives relief, but is not a cure. The hide becomes tight along the back. I have read the subject as treated in The Blade, and a number of books on diseases of cattle, but fail to find this disease treated by anyone so far. I admit that all grown cattle have a hollow in the horn near the head, and that the top of the head is hollow at all times; yet I have seen no answer to the above symptoms. A satisfactory analysis of them and a cure would be gladly received by all of us.—S., Clements, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice some of your readers debating the question of hollow horn in cattle. This is an old saying handed down from away back, "there is no such disease in reality, only, in a certain kind of cattle." Your readers have never seen nor heard tell of hollow horn in well kept and thrifty stock cattle or beef cattle. Hollow horn is caused by hollow entrails, want of feed.—E., Scio, Ohio.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

Tolstoy the Man, by Edward A. Steiner, is the best volume that has yet been given English readers concerning the unique Russian author and his philosophy. The Outlook Co., 87 Fourth avenue, New York.

The Private Lives of William II and His Consort, is the first production of an anonymous German lady and H. W. Fischer, a German-American journalist well known on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a surprising revelation of domestic details and secret history of the court of Berlin. It is gossip unadorned concerning the private, public, financial and political affairs of the Kaiser, presented from the view point of a familiarity which has bred contempt. Fischer's Foreign Letters, Bensonhurst, N. Y.

Cap'n Eri, by Joseph C. Lincoln, is a novel of three retired sea captains on Cape Cod. It is altogether an entertaining and amusing story. A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Price of Youth, by Margery Williams, is a strong, unconventional novel of a summer amid the New Jersey pines, and most fittingly and charmingly tells a lesson of experience which all young girls should know. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Yarborough, the Premier, by Agnes Russell Weekes, is a political novel of modern English life, very well told, and perhaps a paraphrase of the career of a recent British prime minister. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

Standard Time in South Africa.

The governments of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, having decided to adopt a standard time for railroads, telegraphs and other public purposes, have agreed that the time shall be that of the meridian 30 degrees east longitude—that is to say, two hours in advance of Greenwich time. The arrangement took place from March 1, 1903.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

And He Didn't Know It.

Physician—Your ailment lies in the larynx, thorax and epiglottis.

Hooligan—Indade! An' mo afther thinkin' the throuble was in me throat.—Tit-Bits.

A calm room is one decorator's motto for all bed-rooms.

ELECTRIC BELT
FREE
IT IS YOURS
for the asking without one cent of cost.
This is no deposit scheme; no 30 days trial scheme.
You simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt. It is yours to keep forever and we under no circumstances ask for or accept any money for it either now or in the future. This is a plain, simple, positive statement of facts. We guarantee it THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT MADE. Five minutes' trial will prove to you its power, a week's wearing of it will restore to you all lost vigor, giving to you the strength and manhood which is your birthright. Many forms of
NERVOUS, SEXUAL, URINARY, KIDNEY OR LIVER DISEASES
such as Impotency, Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, etc., yield at once to its magic influence. We give it away free to all who can be cured by the one great curative agent, Electricity. After you are cured your friends will each want one and from these sales we will make our profit. Be a strong, vigorous man among men. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time so YOU should write today for the "Free Supreme Electric Belt."
IT WILL CURE YOU!

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

War Information.

Please give the names of the most important Russian and Japanese generals in the Russo-Japanese war.—B. E., Colonia, Mich.

Here is one of the instances in which any and all newspaper offices must plead ignorance. The Associated Press is trying to get all the information of this nature possible. You will find a part of what it has already gotten in the Weekly Blade of March 17, page 3, "Vocabulary of Japanese War Names;" Weekly Blade of March 10, page 4, "Who's Who in the Far East;" Weekly Blade of March 17, first page, "War Words Worth Knowing," and so on. As fast as we get such information it will be published in The Blade, but will NOT be reprinted in the Question Bureau. Read each issue attentively and preserve the articles you want.

The Siberian Railroad.

L. H. E., Monroeville, Ind., and several other people send us queries concerning the trans-Siberian railroad. The Blade has had an article specially prepared, which is printed on the first page of this issue, with map of Lake Baikal, entitled "Facts About Russia's Great Railway Across Siberia." The gentleman who wrote it is fully posted. Save the article, and don't ask the Bureau any questions about it.

In a Telegraphic Circuit.

If a telegraph wire were cut and the free ends be held by a person, would the telegraphic message sent be effective?—L. J. C., Herrick, Ill.

Of course. Linemen sometimes have to make their bodies part of a circuit. Almost any experienced lineman can take a message in this way—letting one contact be through his tongue. The strength of a telegraphic current is not strong enough to make this dangerous, though it is very unpleasant.

Contributions to The Blade.

I write to ask if you receive short stories for publication. I notice you have one regular writer. Do you care for another? What terms do you accept stories upon?—M. L. G. M., Hendersonville, N. C.

We are glad you wrote to ask these questions, instead of dumping a lot of manuscript on us, which we would not read, but which would simply give us the annoyance of sending it back.

If you will kindly read the article on the 4th page of the Weekly Blade of March 17, headed "Heart-to-Heart Talk With Blade Readers," you will see we have an editorial staff designed to be large enough to supply all the matter required for both the Daily and Weekly Blade. We do not wish poetry or any literary matter of any kind for publication. We ask that it be not sent. It is a nuisance and a bother to us. And, when we add to our editorial staff, we always take persons with experience in daily newspaper work. If they do the kind of work we want, we promote them as opportunity offers; but we want no beginners in any line whatever, nor do we want persons who are simply literary writers, without a practical knowledge of city daily journalism.

Edmund Burke.

Please give a short sketch on the political situation of England at the time of Edmund Burke—that is, when Burke was a statesman.—P. H. M., Greenwich, Ohio.

This is a typical example of the many questions we receive which we can not treat adequately, because of lack of room. It would take four pages of The Blade to answer that question properly. We would have to give Edmund Burke's biography; we would have to explain minutely the relations of England with all the other European powers; and we would have to deal exhaustively with the events which led up to the American Revolution, the differing views on them held in England, and the differences of opinion in the thirteen colonies themselves. One would not imagine, from reading the brief, and hence necessarily inaccurate, histories of the United States and of our Revolution, that there was a large and influential class of Americans who were opposed to separation from the mother country, and who suffered loss of property and many indignities, because they stoutly maintained their right of liberty of conscience and of speech. They did not approve of the tyrannical measures of the British government; but they did not believe that rebellion was the only, or the proper, remedy.

Burke, whose career was remarkable in many respects, was elected to the house of commons in 1765, taking his seat Jan. 14, 1766. His eloquence, on that very day, attracted the attention of William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham. In the stormy debates over the stamp act, he was the most effective leader in urging moderate and conciliatory measures toward the colonies. In 1772-73 he distinguished himself by his masterly speeches on the affairs of the East India Company; and still more in 1774, for his speeches on the American colonies, then on the verge of revolt. His great speech on the taxation of the colonies, brief fragments of which are printed in school readers, was made on April 19, 1774. In 1775 he delivered another remarkable speech in behalf of the American colonists. We urge you to read the life of Burke, and some full history of England—not a mere little compend, printed for school use; for that gives you only a smattering of facts, without any idea of the real conditions and relations of affairs.

Qualifications for a President.

Can a Roman Catholic, if elected for President of the United States hold that office?—J. A. M., East Liverpool, O.

Yes. It does not matter what a man's religious belief may be. He may be Protestant or Catholic, Methodist or Mormon, Baptist or Christian Scientist, agnostic or infidel; his belief or disbelief cuts no figure. The constitution of the United States prescribes the qualifications of the President. It says in article 2, section 1, clause 5, that he must be:

1.—A natural born citizen of the United States;

2.—That he shall not be younger than 35 years; and

3.—That he shall have resided within the United States for 14 years.

Those are the only qualifications imposed by the constitution. And congress can not change them, nor add to them any other conditions, for the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and can not be changed except by a vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. No law of congress to fix a religious stipulation would have any force, thank heaven! The United States is one spot on this earth where a man can have freedom of religious belief without losing any of his rights as a citizen.

Utah's Marriage Laws.

Are the marriage laws of Utah different from those of other states? If polygamy is a crime in Utah why is it not punishable?—E. G., Vandalia, Mich.

Turn back to your files of the Weekly Blade and read in the issue of March 10, seventh page, the testimony of Smith, in the Smoot case. The law of Utah prohibits polygamy, and that law has been observed, according to his testimony; that is, no plural marriages have been celebrated by the Mormon church since that law was passed, and President Woodruff issued his pronunciamento against the practice. But the law of Utah also prohibits a man who married plural wives before that time from cohabiting with them. This law, Smith admits, is not obeyed. Why? Because the official who would begin a case against a Mormon for this would be socially ostracised, if not subject to such annoyance from Mormons as to drive him out of the state. If the case came to trial, no jury could be found which would convict—a full proof of the position The Blade has always taken that the enactment of a law does no good, and accomplishes nothing, if the majority of the people do not heartily support the enforcement of the law. It is so with all laws which aim at moral reforms. If the community does not vigilantly support and enforce the law, it does no good. Michigan has laws against adultery and fornication; are not they violated, without punishment, in every city of the state?

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often.

"After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—MRS. ALICE LAMON, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Our Volume and Number.

The issue of the Weekly Blade for March 17, in the date line under the heading, says at the left-hand side, "Founded in 1836." On the right-hand side it says, "Vol. 69, No. 11." I was born in 1836, am only 68, while The Blade has gained a year on me. Please explain.—L. U. C., Beaver, Colo.

Your error is just the same as that of the people who insisted that the 20th century began Jan. 1, 1900. We began our 69th year (volume) with No. 1, Jan. 7 last. The year (volume) will not be completed until the end of the present year. The numbering does not mean that The Blade has completed 69 years; it means that it is now living its 69th year, and has printed 11 numbers of the 52 necessary to complete its 69th year (volume).

Gen. Geo. W. Davis.

Will you give a short history of Major General George W. Davies, of the Panama canal commission?—D. D. D., Columbus Junction, Iowa.

His name is not Davies; it is Davis. George Whitefield Davis was born at Thompson, Conn., in 1833. He volunteered in the Eleventh Connecticut regiment in 1861, rising to be major and quartermaster; was mustered out in 1865; in 1867 was appointed captain in the regular army—Fourteenth Infantry; promoted major Eleventh infantry in 1891, lieutenant colonel Fourteenth infantry in 1898, colonel Twenty-third infantry in 1899; brigadier general of volunteers in 1898; brigadier-general in the regular army in 1901, major general in 1902; retired at the age limit July 26, 1903. He was an assistant engineer in building the Washington monument, 1876 to 1885; military governor of Porto Rico, 1899; inspector general of army in the Philippines, 1900; appointed military governor of the city of Manila, Feb. 20, 1901; commander department of Luzon, Aug. 4, 1902; commander division of the Philippines, Oct. 1, 1902.

"Far East" and Its Origin.

What is the meaning of the term "Far East," and how did it originate?—R. J. P., Pleasanton, Kan.

Fifty and more years ago—in fact, from the destruction of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarino, in 1827, the Great Powers of Europe—Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia—have been vexed by the political complications over Turkey and the Balkan provinces. For at least a half century, Turkey in Europe has been maintained by the jealousies among these powers. All of them would be glad to see the Turks driven into Asia, where they belong; but if that were done, who should have the territory of Turkey in Europe, and the splendid prize of Constantinople, with one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, and possession of the Dardanelles, the passage to the Black sea? Russia wants it, and in the Crimean war, a half-century ago, would have taken it, had not England, France and Sardinia joined Turkey to defeat the Russians. To let Russia have it would be to give her too powerful an influence in the Mediterranean, and would threaten England's route to India by the Suez canal. Nor would Russia, Germany, France or Italy see England take Turkey or Constantinople without war. The effort of each is to keep any other from having a preponderating influence; and this is termed "preserving the balance of power" among European nations.

This perplexing problem, of keeping Turkey in order, and maintaining her dominion as an European power, has been called "the Eastern Question" for 75 years. From the time of the Crusades, the countries around the eastern end of the Mediterranean have been collectively referred to as "the east," or the "Orient"—which means "the sun-rising," and hence the east.

But with the Boxer uprising in China, and the allied expedition to rescue the legations in Pekin, another eastern question arose. So the politicians, writers and newspapers of Europe, to distinguish between the old and the new eastern questions, referred to them as the "Near Eastern question" and the "Far Eastern question;" and the eastern coast of Asia is called the Far East to distinguish it from the Near East.

Congressman at Large.

C. C. L., Brink Haven, O.: A representative at large is one who is elected by the voters of an entire state instead of by the voters of a district, which is only part of state. There are two classes of these.

There are seven states whose population entitles them to only one representative each—Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Hence the voters of the entire state vote on candidates for this one place. This is the first class.

The states of North and South Dakota are each entitled to two representatives, but the state legislature of each, instead of dividing the state into two districts, allows the two representatives to be elected at large, by the voters of the entire state. Washington, with three representatives, pursues the same plan.

Connecticut, Kansas and Texas are divided into districts, each of which elects a representative; besides these, in each state the voters of the entire state vote for a representative at large. This is because these states were districted under the census of 1890. When the census of 1900 was taken, and a new apportionment law was passed by congress, each state was entitled to one more representative. The legislature of each, instead of redistricting the state, provided for the election of the additional representative at large.

Yes, this plan is proper and admissible. The constitution of the United States does not say how the representatives shall be elected—whether by districts or at large. All it says is in Article 1, Sec. 2: "The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states."

The Dark Ages.

R. K. V., Lowbeach, N. Y.: The Dark Ages are reckoned usually from the fall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476, to the discovery of America in 1492. Some writers use other dates for beginning and ending, but practically the same period is covered—nearly a thousand years. It covered the western portion of Europe, including Italy, Spain and Portugal, France, Germany, Great Britain, etc.,—that is, the whole of the area in which Christianity was the religion.

It was a period of intellectual darkness, hence the name. There were no great names in literature, in fact there was no literature but that of the Roman church. The vast majority of the people had no education whatever—could not read nor write even. Great nobles signed their names with a cross. The learning and literature of the ancient world was neglected and forgotten. In the Mohammedan countries there was considerable literary activity, and the sciences of astronomy, mathematics, etc., were pursued by their learned men; but the deep hatred existing between Christians and Moslems prevented the learning of the latter extending to the Christian nations. The known world went backward in civilization and enlightenment. Many of the valuable books of the ancient world were destroyed or lost during this period.

As to their cause, opinions differ. One contention is that the people were under the iron rule of the Roman church, and lost all desire for education, for knowledge. It is pointed out that as soon as men began to think for themselves, the Reformation came, breaking the spiritual power of Rome. Others take the ground that the church suffered equally with the people, and that the cause must be found elsewhere.

Highlanders and Lowlanders.

Please tell me the difference, if there be any, that exists between the highland and the lowland Scotch, intellectually.—J. J. H., Petoskey, Mich.

They differ in descent. The highlanders are largely the descendants of the original tribes, of Celtic origin. When the Romans subdued the Britons, and established their rule over England, they also overran the lowlands of Scotland. Hadrian built a wall across Scotland between the Tyne and the Solway, to keep out the incursions of the warlike tribes of the highlands. Septimus Severus, who died in A. D. 211, rebuilt Hadrian's wall. Another wall and chain of forts had been built, about A. D. 84, across from the Frith of Forth to that of Clyde. Between these two walls the Scotch people become civilized, and after the Romans withdrew from Scotland in the fifth century they established a kingdom.

These were the ancestors of the lowlanders. The latter thus became civilized long before the wild highland tribes. The lowland portions of Scotland are at the present time more cultured than the highlanders. We do not know of any comparison ever being made on the ground of absolute intellectuality. Possibly the highlanders have as good natural capacity as the lowlanders, but they have less education and less culture.

Atlantic Ocean Routes.

Do our ocean liners go north or south of Ireland in order to get into Liverpool? If they go and come south, what is the necessity of going or coming so near to the dangerous banks of Newfoundland?—J. W. F. Fairweather, Ill.

The Atlantic steamer routes are south of Ireland. You must remember the earth's surface, ocean and all, is curved, not flat; and that a map on a flat surface does not give you the correct idea of a steamer's route. Look on the largest globe you can find in your town, and trace a great circle of the earth from Liverpool to the eastern end of Long Island and you will have the general track of the steamers. In the winter they follow a parallel course, farther south; but it is longer, as you will see on the globe. Speed is a requisite of ocean passenger traffic, as it is of railway passenger traffic; and the shorter the distance, the quicker the trip.

The banks of Newfoundland lie nearly in the steamer tracks. The dangers there are of fog and icebergs. There is an ocean current of cold water which flows out of Baffin bay and along the coast of Labrador, part going into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and part around Newfoundland. This current brings down icebergs which come from the Greenland glaciers, as well as fields of drifting ice. This cold current, meeting the warmer waters from the south over the banks of Newfoundland, causes the fogs.

A "Wonder Story."

Is it a fact that, in the great Chicago fire, the heat became so great that water was turned into some kind of gaseous matter that burned, and that an increase of water only increased the flames? If true, give full explanation.—P. P. S., Mulberry, Ind.

This is a "wonder story"—one of the innumerable imaginary stories that spring into existence, no one seems to know how, over every great event, disaster, etc. There is not a particle of truth in it.

Water is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. If you burn oxygen and hydrogen together, you get water again. It is probable that, under a degree of heat like that on the sun's surface, for instance, water would be dissociated into these two gases; but it would take a much greater degree of heat than the Chicago conflagration to do it.

Phosphorescence.

I was walking down the beach to my boat, one night after dark. While passing over some seaweed I saw a spark of fire flash from my foot. My thought was that a nail in my boot had struck a stone, but instantly I remembered that rubber boots have no nails; so where did the fire come from? But in a few moments I began to strike with the oars, and sparks rolled off the oars. I was charmed. Balls of phosphorescent fire as large as peas would roll away from my oars over the surface of the water, soon to disappear, while the swirl would gleam as though strong moonlight was shining from the depths.

At another time I was rowing out to a vessel lying at anchor. It was a dark night, and the water was full of herring. I passed over a large school, and with every stroke of my oars the frightened fish would dart away, each one making a trail of light so bright that I could track them, although several feet below the surface.

One dark night, I stood on the beach when the tide was full and a high wind was blowing heavy breakers almost up to our door. As each wave would break at my feet and roll far along, this gleam caught my eye again, making me think that the moon had suddenly shone on the wave. But there was no moon that night.

Standing on the stern of a steamboat when the night is dark gives a good chance to view this light, if there be no lights on the stern of the vessel. The propeller churning the water keeps up a constant gleam, while the large drops, like pearls, go rolling over the surface.

I have asked many people what is the cause of this phenomena, and most of them have answered me very wisely, "It is phosphorescence," and seem to think all is said. Whether it is animal life, vegetable life or if it is merely some mineral, I do not know.—W. H. C., Hoonah, Alaska.

It was phosphorescence, and probably caused by that species of infusoria called noctiluca. Prof. Huxley says: "Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle."

The reason you could not find the little animals which produced the light is that they are too small to be seen with the naked eye. It takes a microscope to find them. The emission of light is under the animal's control, just like that of a firefly. There were these microscopic animals in the water of the wet seaweed, and when disturbed by you they flashed, as those in the water when disturbed by your oars.

Australia.

Who discovered Australia, and how long have Australia and New Zealand been under British government?—A. K., Rensclaer Falls, N. Y.

It is not know what European was the first to sight the shores of Australia. Some old 15th or 16th century maps show an island, about where the north coast is, which is marked Java Major—Greater Java. It is probable that after Magellan's death his ship sighted the western shore in 1522. Torres visited it in 1606, and the strait between Australia and Tasmania was named for him. A Dutch ship sighted a part of the south coast in 1627. Tasman and other explorers visited it later, and all brought back a forbidding report of desolate shores thinly occupied by brutal savages. Captain Cook explored the eastern coast in 1777. In 1788 the British first settled on it, in New South Wales. It has been a part of the British empire ever since then. New Zealand was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and Captain Cook explored it in 1777. The islands became definitely British in 1846. They were never claimed by any other European power.

The Spelling of Carea.

Will you tell me which is the right way to spell Corea? I see some papers spell it Korea.—C. T. M., Woodford, N. Y.

The languages of the Mongolian race, to which the Chinese, Japanese and Coreans belong, are called "agglutinative," because they run together monosyllables, which each express a single idea. To express in English, which is a more or less phonetic language, the exact translation of any agglutinative word or sentence, is almost impossible. The best we can give is the sound, and that not always accurately. It is practically unknown where the name Corea or Korea originated. The difference in spelling is purely arbitrary. The first sound in it is that of K, and it makes little difference whether you spell it Korea or Corea. The real name of the country, according to its people, is "Cho-sun," which means "morning calm." The name Corea or Korea is not known by them.

Russia's Baltic Fleet.

If Russia should want to use any of her Baltic sea fleet in the Orient how can she get it out into the open sea with Germany, Denmark and Sweden guarding the outlet to the Baltic?

The Turk might, for a consideration, go to sleep long enough for the Black sea fleet to pass out of the Dardanelles, but the north sea powers will hardly be caught napping.—N. P. S., Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Here is a case of "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The Black sea is, practically, a Russian sea. The Dardanelles, as the strait from the Black sea to the Mediterranean is called, is entirely Turkish; that is, Turkey occupies both sides, and therefore is in control of the strait. By the treaty of Berlin, to which Russia, Turkey, England, France, Italy, Austria and Germany agreed, it is declared that no war vessels shall pass through the Dardanelles. This is, first, a protection to Constantinople (see a map of that locality in any school geography); second, it is a prohibition upon Russia, making the Black sea a Russian water, without the liberty of having her war vessels pass out into the Mediterranean. Turkey might allow it, but the other parties to the Berlin treaty would have to be reckoned with.

But the Baltic sea is an entirely different proposition. On one side is Russia, on the other is Sweden and Norway. The Baltic is a part of the high seas. It is free to the vessels of all nations, the same as the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If Germany, or Denmark, or the kingdom of Sweden and Norway were to forbid the passage, in or out, of the vessels, naval or commercial, of any other nation, that would be an act of war.

Probably you have gotten confused with this proposition, the false rumor of several weeks ago, that Russia had asked permission to send war vessels through the Kiel canal. This would simply shorten the distance. It in no wise would affect her undisputed right to send her war vessels from the Baltic into the North sea and thence into the Atlantic.

World's Largest Cities.

W. H. D. P., Albion, Mich.: Here are all the cities of the world whose population is over a million:

London, 1901	4,536,541
New York, 1900	3,437,202
Paris, 1901	2,714,068
Berlin, 1900	1,888,848
Chicago, 1900	1,698,575
Vienna, 1901	1,674,957
Canton, estimated	1,600,000
Tokio, 1898	1,440,121
Philadelphia, 1900	1,293,697
St. Petersburg, 1897	1,267,023
Calcutta, 1901	1,126,400
Constantinople, estimated	1,125,000
Pekin, estimated	1,000,000

These figures are those of the latest official census, taken in the years named. The bloviating claims of population, based on the names in the directory, are not reliable, and are not noticed by statisticians. Turkey and China do not take censuses, hence the populations of Canton, Pekin and Constantinople are mere estimates.

Inadmissible Queries.

Please answer through The Blade of the ——— Co., Broadway, N. Y., is a reliable company?—S. B. D., Applegate, Mich.

Now, what's the use of sending us such a query? If you will read the rules governing the Question Bureau, you will see such questions are barred; and the reason is this: To get the facts, we should have to send a request either to Dun's or Bradstreet's agencies and in either case would have to pay for it, and then the opinion would be confidential, which we could not publish.

Don't ask us such questions. If you are in doubt as to the standing of an advertiser, don't send him any money; but in any case don't ask us a foolish question like that above. To do so is to advertise yourself as a greenhorn. A person who cannot decide personal business questions for himself should get off the earth.

The "Hermit Kingdom."

Why is Corea called "The Hermit Kingdom?"—W. T., Martz, Ind.

Because her government, like that of China and Japan favored the policy of keeping out all foreigners. Corea was the last of the three to admit foreigners—to abandon the policy of being a hermit, dwelling alone, without intercourse with other nations. Somebody, history, fails to say who, dubbed it the "hermit kingdom," and the newspapers have perpetuated an appellation that the Coreans know nothing about.

Helen Gould.

J. R., Pekin, Ill.: Helen Miller Gould is the daughter of the noted capitalist and railway speculator, Jay Gould. Born in 1868; identified with benevolent work; gave the U. S. government $100,000 at the beginning of the Spanish war. She lives in New York but does not answer the dozens of letters she receives daily from strangers asking for money. All letters are opened by her private secretary, who destroys all except from personal friends.

Why We Do Not Answer.

The following are not answered, either because we have not the special information asked for, or because it is not worth the space to reply:

P. W. Bath, Mich.; J. T., Eddyville, Iowa; W. P. B., East Steamburg, N. Y.; L. E. J., Brookton, N. Y.; J. M., Cutler, Ill.; M. L. Wynant, O.; M. J. M., Hanover, W. Va.

Burdette, the Humorist.

Please give the biography of Robert Burdette.—I. C., Linesville, Pa.

Robert Jones Burdette was born in Jonesville, Pa., in 1844; removed in boyhood to Peoria, Ill.; private 47th Illinois Volunteers, 1862-1865; then a newspaper man, making his reputation as a humorist on the Burlington Hawkeye, of later years an humorous lecturer.

Miscellaneous.

E. D. H., East Laport, N. C.: No.

R. E. I., Kibbie, Mich.: Never saw it.

B. P., Bozeman, Mont.: Utterly false.

B. M., Marengo, O.: Consult a geography or gazeteer.

E. P., Covington, Tenn.: We are very sorry we have no record.

C. A. D., Greenwood, W. Va.: This is not an employment bureau.

J. H., Cambridge Springs, Pa.: Read the telegraphic news in The Blade.

G. D., Winona, O.: The wild pigeons have been exterminated by hunters.

E. L., Munderf, Pa.: No, your plan is impossible, as we understand it from your letter.

E. H., Syracuse, O.: The name Tuskegee is pronounced tuss-kee-jee, accent on second syllable.

T. L. P., Lemoore, Cal.: Address a letter of inquiry to the postmaster general at Washington.

R. H. J., Bolvidere, N. Y.: Don't know. Why did not your letter tell us where and in what connection it was mentioned?

J. R. C., Rivera, Cal.: The silver coin is Prussian; the other is one of those war tokens used for cents in the civil war.

S. T., Casey, N. D.: No book for that special purpose is published. Study a good text book on each—geology and mineralogy.

C. M., Greenville, Pa.: Write to your congressman. We cannot devote space to finding positions. You should not ask such a question.

D. L. B., Minneton, N. Y.: Refer to Blade of November 12, 1903. For further information, refer to any school textbook on astronomy.

J. H. D., Etna, N. C.: No matter how long a man served in the army, only three years can be deducted from the five he must live upon and improve his homestead.

R. C. E., Marshall, N. C., An union Sunday school is one in which several denominations unite to hold a school, in which no denominational dogmas are taught.

D. H. R., Hewitt, Pa.: Telephonic wireless messages are sent without wires, the same as telegraphic messages, the method of which has been fully explained in The Blade.

C. A. I., Goblesville, Mich.: Treaties have no official name. Their titles, if any, are given for convenience, generally by newspapers. The treaty you mention has no distinctive name.

W. T. H., Hannibal, Mo.: No, you are silly to address letters on that subject to the chief of police. The subject has nothing to do with police matters. Consult a coin dealer, but don't ask us for address.

G. S. P., Guide Rock, Neb.: After Senator Hanna's death, the position of chairman of the national Republican committee devolved upon Hon. Henry C. Payne (vice chairman), postmaster general, Washington, D. C.

C. F. H., Boody, Ill.: No one knows, to our knowledge, what text books on geomtry Abraham Lincoln studied. What difference does it make? Any of the recent text books on the subject is far better for the learner than any which were extant in Lincoln's day.

W. S. W., Dundee, Mich.: We have no list of the delegates to the national Republican convention in 1860. Address Hon. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., who is vice chairman and hence head of the national Republican committee since Senator Hanna's death.

E. G., Milan, Mich.: As you will see, in the opening sentences of the article, it is represented from of Hearst's newspapers. Hearst is the head and front of "yellow journalism" in America, and the article is a sample of yellow journalism. It is an appeal to the ignorant and uneducated, giving entirely false interpretations of proper acts, and is inspired by the fact that this man Hearst has the impudence to be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. The article is so false as not to be worth discussion.

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The Sultan of Morocco

Will Send a Special Commissioner and a Delegation of Moors to the St. Louis Fair

"Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

Said that Prince of Morocco who came to woo the fair and learned Portia. The rulers of Morocco have figured in poetry and romance for centuries, but though so near the center of Europe this ancient country on the southern shores of the Mediterranean is still almost as unknown and almost as unaffected by the march of civilization as though it were in the central wilds of Africa.

This state of things will not continue long if His Sheerefian Majesty, Mulai Abdul Aziz, the present sultan of Morocco, is allowed to carry out his policy of bringing the country into touch with the outside world. In pursuance of this policy the sultan has sent a special commissioner to the universal exposition at St. Louis and will make an exhibit there of the wealth of his empire with the view of participating in the commercial benefits in which the exposition will result.

The commissioner sent by his majesty the sultan, the Hon. W. S. Langerman, recently arrived in this country, and his experience during his life in Morocco form a chapter of romance rarely equaled in these prosaic days when most respectable folks go through their lives without having any particularly stirring adventures.

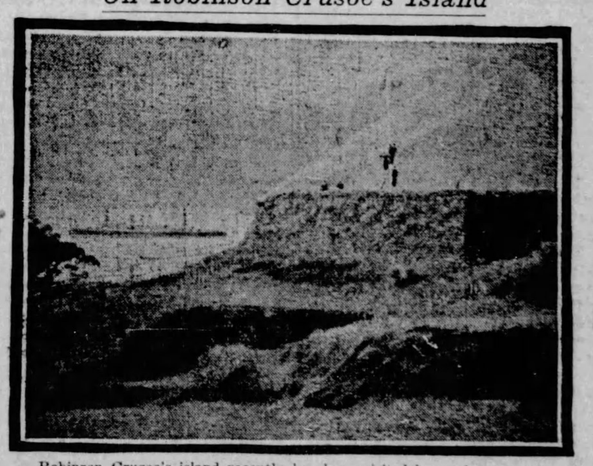
The present sultan of Morocco has ideas perhaps a little ahead of his time, or in advance of the opinions of many of his subjects. He admires the United States and its enterprise and feels that closer relations between it and his country would be beneficial to both. This explains his' action in sending a commissioner to St. Louis charged with the duty of making an exhibit there representing his dominion. This exhibit will be in the form of a Moorish village, to people which the sultan is sending 150 Moors who will live in it and carry out their native customs, including exhibitions of their daring horsemanship. Commissioner Langerman has brought from Morocco for exhibition at St. Louis some very fine Barbary horses which were presented him by the sultan. They are from the sultan's own stables and of course are of the purest breed. Curiously enough, however, the sultan himself does not prize any of his splendid steeds quite so much as he does a Missouri mule which he acquired through the good offices of Commissioner Langerman. The monarch of Morocco is very fond of riding behind this mule—it is the only one, by the way, in all Morocco—and he would not part with it upon any consideration.

The Moors are a queer people, very superstitious and fanatical. Their present ruler is inclined to be progressive, but his ideas naturally evoke opposition from the element of his court which looks with aversion upon foreigners. These conditions have made Commissioner Langerman's task a difficult as well as dangerous one. His success is due to his long experience among the Moors and his coolness and resource in the face of situations before which many a man would quail. He was born in New York but for most of his life has lived in Europe and for nearly ten years has been a resident of Africa. Tangiers is almost the oldest city in the world. Damascus is reputed to be the oldest and Tangiers comes next. It is a queer place, but is not so remote from civilization as the capital of Morocco, Fez, where Commissioner Langerman has a palatial residence given him by the sultan. During the winter time it is a three weeks' journey from Tangiers to Fez, although the distance is only about two hundred miles. But there are rivers to cross, quite deep during the rainy season, and Mr. Langerman has had many a perilous adventure in making this journey. Even when one rides in a carriage the trip is not a thing of luxury for the carriages in use in Morocco are only two in number and of a very primitive description. Even the sultan's carriage is far from elegant and most resembles a hencoop strung on supports which are attached to asses, one walking before and one behind. The speed attained is not beyond that of the average pedestrian, and in fact a guard is accustomed to walk along ahead of his majesty's carriage. Fording a river in such a conveyance as this is liable to be more disagreeable than amusing.

The Sultan of Morocco would have liked to attend the exposition at St. Louis, see the United States and visit President Roosevelt, whom he greatly admires. But there is a strong feeling among his subjects against the monarch leaving the country. The sultan, though his power is in some respects despotic, has to consult public opinion. He likes to vary the monotony of existence by journeying from one to another of his ten miles of palaces, never allowing the hoi polloi to obtain a glimpse of his sacred person.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND COMMISSIONER W. S. LANGERMAN

On Robinson Crusoe's Island



Robinson Crusoe's island recently has been visited by a photographer. The scene of Crusoe's immortal adventure appears very much as one would expect to find it. It is hardly necessary to state that the real Crusoe was a Scotch sailor named Alexander Selkirk, or that the island where he lived alone was Juan Fernandez, off the west coast of South America. The accompanying illustration shows the spot where Selkirk landed, with a Chilian warship at anchor. The island is now the property of Chili and the small fort in the foreground flies the flag of that country.

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Circulation Last Week 171,000

THE GOVERNMENT WON IN THE SUPREME COURT

The old doctrine of state rights played its part in the decision of the Northern Securities merger case among the justices of the Supreme court. Four justices—Fuller, White, Peckham and Holmes—upheld the old Democratic dogma of state rights, they maintaining that Congress has not power to control state corporations. The other five, a bare majority of the court, held the opposite.

To understand the scope and importance of this decision, it is necessary to review the history of the case. There are two transcontinental railway systems across the northern tiers of states, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Early in 1901 these two roads acquired by purchase about 98 per cent of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which had extended its lines into territory hitherto reached only by the two purchasing lines.

To bring these three roads under one ownership and control, and at the same time to evade the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, this scheme was evolved: a corporation called the Northern Securities company was incorporated under the New Jersey laws. This was to be a holding company for the stock of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and the Burlington. The holders of these stocks turned them in, receiving Northern Securities stock in their stead.

The reason for organizing this holding company for the stocks of what naturally should be competing roads, was that the legislatures of the states, except one, through which the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific extend, from Minnesota westward, had enacted laws forbidding any consolidation of competing railway lines. It was the belief of those who concocted the scheme of a holding company for the stocks of these parallel and competing lines, that the laws of these states would not be operative against an incorporation in another state, though the design of the company thus incorporated was to evade the laws of the former in their own territory.

Finally President Roosevelt stepped in and directed Attorney General Knox to bring suit against the Northern Securities company. The case was inaugurated in the United States district court at St. Paul, but was transferred to the circuit court, which rendered a decision in favor of the government, all the judges being in agreement. The date of this epoch-making decision was April 3, 1903. The defeated railroads appealed to the United States supreme court, and that, by five to four, sustains the judgment of the circuit court. The points of the majority opinion may be summarized briefly as follows:

Congress has power to establish such regulations of interstate commerce as are laid down in the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Sherman law does not interfere with the rights of individual states.

The authority of Congress is supreme, and there is no doubt of its right to control interstate commerce, that power being as complete as that of the states to regulate domestic commerce.

No device can suffice to prevent the enforcement of this national statute.

The only object of the merger was to prevent competition, and was in violation of the Sherman law.

No scheme or device could certainly more effectively come within the prohibition of the anti-trust law, and it is, within the meaning of the act, a trust.

This decision prevents the use of a holding company to evade the Sherman anti-trust law. Competing corporations can not form a merger as a device to combine without being liable to the penalties imposed by that statute. The decision had no effect on the stock market, for the dealers had anticipated it long ago, and had discounted it. Politically it will add to the already vast popularity of President Roosevelt. The Democratic state rights theory has been used as a weapon in favor of monopolies by the minority of the court, while the Republican anti-trust law has been upheld by the majority. The people will draw their own conclusions as to the real attitude of the two parties as to trusts and combinations from this fact.

THE MINERS WILL NOT STRIKE

Reports from the bituminous mining districts which are voting on the question of accepting or rejecting the operators' compromise proposition, indicate an acceptance by a vote of nearly two to one. In some districts, notably Iowa and Illinois, the vote is very largely for rejection; but in the more enlightened districts, the miners are voting overwhelmingly for the compromise. This means that the country is to be delivered from the horrors of another strike that would throw 190,000 men out of employment, stop the wheels of industry and paralyze the business of the country.

The compromise is a reduction of about 5½ cents over last year's rates, which were the highest ever paid in the bituminous regions. The operators made out a good case and convinced President Mitchell and other leaders of the miners' organization that the condition of business would not permit them to continue the rates of last year. At first the operators demanded a much greater reduction, but showed a disposition to meet the miners half way.

The result will be hailed with satisfaction in every section of the country. The miners lose nothing. The cost of a prolonged strike would have been many times greater than their loss of wages under the reduced rate. Then they have gained many concessions in the past five years, that would have been denied them in the event of a struggle, and that could only be recovered after years of renewed effort. In other words, they hold their vantage ground in every respect, save the one of wages, and they have dropped back a step in this for the time being, and will be in much better shape to recover after the depression of a Presidential election, than they would be if they threw down their tools.

President Mitchell has won another notable victory in the name of common sense.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES DECISION.

Democratic Chorus—"We didn't think he'd do it, but he did!"

THE "PILL CITY."

A new cognomen has been added to the already wearisome list of nicknames applied to American cities. Detroit is now the "Pill City." It is said that 70 per cent. of the pill product of the United States is manufactured in that city. It has several large drug manufacturing houses, and in fact does a larger business in that line than any other place in the United States. The word "pill" embraces not only the old-fashioned article, resembling a shot, but oval, square, flat and every other shape of tablet and pellet. These are not patent medicines, as a rule, but pills made up according to the formulas in the recognized pharmacopoeias, and purchased at wholesale by druggists, to be dispensed as physicians' prescriptions.

POLISH-AMERICAN OPINION.

The Blade is in receipt of a long series of resolutions concerning the war between Russia and Japan, adopted at a meeting in Chicago, not long since, by representatives of Polish organizations and the Polish press. Speaking in the name of two million Polish-Americans, this meeting took strong ground in favor of Japan and against Russia. The long preamble of the resolutions is a terrific arraignment of the latter, whose truth must be admitted by every one conversant with Russian history. As a matter of information to Blade readers, the main points are herewith reproduced:

Whereas the heroic and liberty loving people of Japan, this youngest offspring of the civilization of America and Europe, is the sole representative of civic and political freedom as well as a proud possessor of highly developed social and intellectual individuality on the continent of Asia;

And whereas this heroic nation has undertaken a formidable and perilous struggle with a foe many times stronger, being driven to it only by the stern necessity of defending its national existence before the all-devouring and insatiable greed of Russia;

And whereas Russia at the present time is the only representative of that despotic and absolute form of government so abhorrent and repulsive to every Pole and to every American;

And whereas for over two centuries Russia has been existing only by enslaving and pillage of neighboring peoples depriving them of their possessions and of the fruits of their labors;

And whereas, after having by brutal force and treachery usurped three-fourths of the former kingdom of Poland, Russia, for more than a century oppressed and still oppresses the Poles by a ruthless persecution of their nationality, religion, culture and national customs;

And whereas Russia applies the same policy of denationalization and persecution to all of the peoples whose misfortune is to be under Russian yoke, as can be shown by her recent action in depriving Finland of her constitutional rights and by the recent cruel persecution of the Jews;

And whereas the Russian government even toward its native population plays the part of a malevolent step-mother by refusing it the inborn rights of inviolability of person and property, depriving it of the right of speech, free association and religious freedom, and above all refusing the people the right to take part in the country's government;

And whereas by the continuous repression of public education and lowering of the economic recources of the people the government of Russia manifests itself to be an open foe of the 130 millions of people inhabiting its territory;

And further whereas owing to her power Russia of today exerts a deleterious influence on the political and social life of all the civilized peoples and nations casting the full weight of her power against the peoples, whenever they endeavor to improve their intellectual and economic condition;

Then the document goes on to declare full sympathy with Japan, and express their fervent hope for the success of the latter in the gigantic struggle.

The Polish people have good reason to detest Russia; and though these in whose name these resolutions were adopted have come to America to become adopted citizens, and to make this their home, they still retain the political bias and the prejudices, let us say, which they entertained before coming to our shores. It is but natural that this should be the case; yet, theoretically, those who come here to seek freedom and citizenship should abandon all these things, along with the allegiance which they have thrown off.

The same thing is true of all the different peoples who, in any large numbers, have come to America from Europe. The Irish are perhaps the most notable; they still hold the most lively hatred of Great Britain, and labor to spread an anti-English propaganda among Americans. Not long ago, a body of Irish representatives adopted a series of resolutions on the Russo-Japanese war; but, unlike the Poles, they expressed sympathy with Russia and against Japan—all because England sympathizes with the Japs. Race hatred blinded them to the real issue. Russia is far more of an oppressor than England has been to Ireland; and it would seem that the Irish, escaping from what they regard as tyranny, should sympathize with Japan in her efforts to curb the crawling extension of Russian intolerance and policy of subjugation.

MORMON BELIEF VS. AMERICAN IDEAS

Perhaps the radical difference between the American plan of popular government and the Mormon ideal is most clearly stated in a work by Orson Pratt, one of the early converts to Mormonism under Joe Smith, and who for many years preceding his death was one of the "apostles" of the church. The following extract was read in the Smoot investigation, and was admitted to be what the Mormon church believes and what its elders teach:

The kingdom of God is an order of government established by divine authority.

It is the only legal government that can exist in any part of the universe.

All other governments are illegal and unauthornzed.

God having made all beings and worlds, has the supreme right to govern them by His own laws and by officers of his own appointment.

Any people attempting to govern themselves, by laws of their own making and by officers of their own appointment, are in direct rebellion against the kingdom of God. All emperors, kings, princes, presidents, lords and rulers have acted without authority.

Their foundations were laid in rebellion, and the whole superstructure, from first to last, is a heterogeneous mass of discordant elements in direct opposition to the kingdom of God, which is the only true government which should be recognized on earth or in heaven.

The kingdom of God is a theocracy.

This is no new theory. The government of the Jews was a theocracy, but the idea is older even than the establishment of their nation. Before that time, the kings of Assyria and Babylonia claimed to be under the direct guidance of the gods. So did the Pharoahs of Egypt, centuries before Jacob sent his sons to buy corn. The "divine right of kings" is still stoutly claimed by more than one European monarch—Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, and the Czar of Russia, for instance. They claim to rule by authority direct from God, and irrespective of the wishes of their subjects. The Mikado of Japan is believed by the masses of his people to be of heavenly descent. Even in up-to-date England, the present monarch styles himself king "by the grace of God"—which is but an euphemism for "by the authority of God." For centuries the Pope of Rome, by virtue of his claim to be God's vice gerent on earth, claimed to have authority to make men kings, or to dethrone them; and history shows that these things have been done more than once, in the history of medieval Europe.

Now, granting the proposition that God is the ruler of the world; and further admitting his full right and authority to rule it temporally, if it be his will; the logic of Elder Orson Pratt, in the above quotation, omits the one conclusive argument. It is this: He does not show that the Mormon church is God's authorized mouthpiece. There are millions of American citizens who do not believe its impudent assumption to speak in the name of the Omnipotent and Eternal. The vast majority believe this to be a blasphemous assumption, without the slightest basis of truth. Furthermore, granted that God does authorize civil governments, how is mankind to decide which is true and which is false? It is impossible that the claim of the Popedom to be the real ruler of kings and princes, of potentates and governments, and that the claim of Mormon church, can both be true; which is true, and which false?

Somebody said, a long time ago, that "no sooner does mankind free itself from one form of slavery than it at once enslaves itself again in some other form." The truth of the observation is fully proved in human history. A century and a quarter ago, the American people scouted the divine right of kings, fought a war to emancipate themselves from the rule of a monarch, and established a government of the people by the people for the people; and they established freedom of religious belief. But what shall be done with that portion of the people who enslave themselves again to a church which pretends to be the sole mouthpiece of God? Will men ever understand that the Kingdom of God which Jesus preached is spiritual only, and that the matter of civil rulerships is one left to themselves?

OLD AGE NOW A PENSIONABLE DISABILITY

A ruling has just been promulgated by Pension Commissioner Ware which makes old age a disability under the pension law of 1890. Under that statute, pensions are given to ex-soldiers who are disabled from earning their full support, but whose disabilities are not caused by wounds or by their army service. The rate is from $6 to $12 per month, owing to the degree of disability. By this new ruling, an applicant's age is to be considered a disability. If he has passed the age of 62, he is considered to be disabled one-half from earning a living, and entitled to $6 per month; after 65, he is to be rated at $8, after 68 at $10, and after 70 at $12 per month.

This action by the commissioner will no doubt end the efforts to have congress pass a service pension bill. While there is every disposition on the part of the members of both house and senate, as well as on that of the President, to deal liberally with the survivors of the civil war, the question of revenue has to be considered. The majority of the people of the United States would not view with favor an increase of taxation to raise a sufficient pension fund. Nor will they permit the government to let the building of an adequate navy stop, nor any of the other necessary governmental expenditures be cut down, for the sake of granting pensions by wholesale. The revenues will not permit the sudden increase of pension expenditures at this time, which would be the result of the enactment of a service pension bill.

This ruling benefits those who need help and who are not on the pension rolls. It is now 39 years since the war ended. A soldier who was 23 in 1865, when it closed, is now 62, and entitled to a pension on account of age. This will give practically the help which a service bill would, but it will avoid one great item of expense of the latter, which would come under the ruling of the pension office by which a pensioner, drawing a pension under the old law, is allowed to relinquish that and apply under the law of 1890 for a higher rating. The service bill proposed to pension all not now on the pension rolls at $12 per month. Had it passed, there would have been a rush of tens of thousands drawing at a less rate to obtain the $12 per month under it. The present ruling will meet with general approbation, and while it will increase the pension appropriations largely, will not cause embarrassment to the governmental finances.

COASTWISE TRADE LAWS EXTENDED TO ISLANDS

The Senate has passed the Frye Philippine shipping bill, with the amendment offered by Senator Allison, by which it does not go into effect until July 1, 1905. The navigation laws of the United States provide that the coastwise trade—that is, the trade between ports of the United States—shall be exclusively reserved for vessels sailing under the American flag. The Frye bill extends this provision to the Philippines. Hence, on and after the date named, all commerce between the continental United States and these islands, must be in American vessels. Foreign vessels can not engage in this trade in any manner. They can trade between our ports and foreign ports, but not between ports belonging to this country.

The result of the law requiring our coastwise trade—including the Great Lakes as well as the seaboard—to be carried on in our own ships has been to build up a magnificent fleet of American merchant vessels. This makes a singular contrast with our foreign trade, which is carried on almost entirely in foreign bottoms. The American merchant flag has become almost a curiosity in the majority of foreign ports, because it is so seldom seen. The same stupid antagonism to any measure for the benefit of our ocean shipping was exhibited against the Frye bill, but fortunately could not prevent its passage.

The amendment postponing its operation until July 1 of next year was inserted because there are not enough American vessels suitable for the Philippine trade. There will be immediate activity in building proper vessels, and by the time the bill becomes operative, our shipowners will be ready to care for the traffic. The provisions of the bill do not apply to traffic between the islands of the Philippine group. For some time in the future foreign vessels will have to take care of this commerce, for the trade is unimportant as yet, and regular lines of American vessels between island ports would not pay.

The understanding is, that, at next winter's session of Congress, the tariff between the Philippines and the United States will be considerably reduced. Eventually, of course, it will be abolished, and trade between us and our islands will be as unrestricted as between two adjacent states. It is expected the House will accept the Allison amendment; but it is pretty certain that, if the expected reduction in duties between the United States and the islands is not made at the next session, the operation of the Frye bill will be postponed for another year. The two things must go together.

MYTHICAL ESTATES.

The perennial story of a vast sum of money lying in the Bank of England awaiting the location of the rightful heirs has been often exploded, but it renews its youth and comes up smiling again. The details are different each time, but the one point which is always insisted upon is that a fabulously large sum has been lying for many years in the Bank of England. Sometimes the story goes that it is "in the vaults" of the bank—just as though any banking institution, in charge of funds, would leave a vast fortune in money unused, instead of loaning it!

A dozen or more years ago, this story of a vast unclaimed fortune in the Bank of England was in active operation in this country, and our then minister to England was so annoyed with inquiries about it that he addressed an official communication to the board of governors of the Bank of England, reciting the allegations of these letters, and asking for a statement as to funds in trust, awaiting heirs, in their hands.

The reply was sweeping. It was, that the Bank of England has no money, in any form, in its keeping, awaiting the finding of heirs; that there are no jewels, nor plate, nor title deeds, nor property of any kind in its custody, the owners to which are unknown.

The minister made a report on the subject to the state department at Washington, which printed it in the form of a pamphlet, containing the minister's letter to the Bank of England, and the reply. No doubt a copy of this can be obtained by inquiring of the state department in Washington.

There is a nest of swindlers located somewhere in this country, which is making money by circulating stories of huge estates belonging to American heirs, and presumably getting money from alleged "heirs" on the pretext of prosecuting these mythical "claims." The Anneke Jans fraud was one of the most notable of these. The Harlem claim is another. A favorite one is that there are fabulous sums in the Bank of England, or in the Bank of Holland, awaiting claimants.

The present story, like all the others, is plausible, but bears within itself its own refutation. It is, that either the English government, or the city of London, needed certain lands for improvements; that the owners could not be found; that the cash for the value of the lands was deposited in the Bank of England to await the heirs, and that now it amounts to $400,000,000.

This is a tissue of absurdities. That the owners of a large tract of very valuable land could not be found is silly in on its face. Second, the payment would not have been deposited in charge of any one. If the English government or the city of London should appropriate the land of an unknown owner, it would simply wait until he or his heirs turned up; it would not deposit the pay with the Bank of England or any other bank. A just claim against the government or the city is as safe as it would be in any bank. Third, the amount, $400,000,000, is so large as at once to stamp the thing as a vicious lie; and, lastly, the United States government has the official statement of the Bank of England that it has no money of this character in custody.

COLOMBIA HAS COOLED OFF.

The Bogota government, having taken the sober second thought, has silently abandoned its bluff at invading the republic of Panama. The "invading" army, 800 strong, which has been on the border, has been recalled. A manifesto has been issued, stating that as the republic is at peace, "except in Panama," the regular army will be reduced from 10,000 men, its present nominal strength, to 5,000 men.

This is extremely gratifying to all Americans. None of us desired trouble with Colombia, but every American would have approved the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty with Panama by which we pledged ourselves to protect that new republic against invasion. Neither Colombia nor any other nation will be allowed to interfere with the canal, nor with the isthmus. Now that Colombia is in a better frame of mind, it may be that she will receive financial compensation for the deprivation of the right to meddle with the canal, and the loss of the forty million dollars for the strip, which Panama receives instead.

SEEDLESS FRUIT.

The attention of scientific fruit culturists has been devoted for the past generation to the improvement of edible fruits. The blackberry, raspberry and strawberry have already been revolutionized, and the seedless orange is a triumph of the citrus growers of the Pacific coast. The peach has been greatly improved, though no one has yet succeeded in getting rid of the seed; but that may come in time.

Now the announcement is made by a Colorado orchardist that he has produced a seedless apple. There is no core—only a hard substance at the blossom end of the fruit, after the manner of the navel orange. He has been engaged in propagating this variety for some years, and now by grafting any ordinary young apple tree can be turned into the seedless variety. The boy was an unconscious prophet who, when asked by a playmate to give him the core of the apple he was eating, replied: "There ain't goin' to be no core."

HOW ANIMALS ARE TRAPPED FOR THE ZOO.

At this season of the year about eighty animals and birds, on an average, are submitted to the authorities of the Zoological Gardens; in the summer, as a rule, about 200 of the various kinds arrive monthly. Needless to say, the whole are not kept; otherwise in a very short time the Zoo would become greatly overstocked, says the London Mail.

Different methods are used to entrap these animals, and in many parts of the world the natives make a special study of the art of trapping, without causing injury to the animals when they are caught. A peculiarly ingenious trap is employed to snare the ferocious tiger, and every care is taken to prevent the animal's beautiful skin from being in any way scratched or cut.

The principle of the trap is much the same as that of an ordinary mouse-trap. A great square enclosure is erected in a likely place in the depths of the forest; it is constructed of strong logs, fastened together as securely as possible. In the inside of this enclosure is placed a large looking-glass, while the top or lid is fastened in the air and attached to a strong spring. In the course of time, the tiger is almost sure to pass in the direction of the trap, in which case he is always much interested in his reflection in the mirror, and will climb inside in order to discover what this curious thing is. As he clambers over the side and drops to the ground, the spring of the lid is released, with the result that the animal is caught, and cannot possibly make his escape until the lid is removed. There are holes in each side of the enclosure, provided for the purpose of doping the infuriated tiger when once he has fallen a victim to curiosity.

The hippopotamus is a most wary animal, and detects the approach of the hunter a long while before the latter is aware of the animal's presence. To capture him the natives make use of cleverly-disguised pits, the tops of which are covered over with long, thin poles, concealed by a layer of earth, and sprinkled over with reeds and other forms of vegetation.

Great care must be taken in the construction of the pit, so as to make it look perfectly natural.

To ensnare the leopard a trap is used somewhat similar to that employed in trapping a tiger. A hen is frequently chosen as a suitable bait, while the top of the cage is secured by planks, on each end of which half-hundred weights are placed. Naturally wary, the leopard will at first refuse to touch the hen, but the temptation of such a dainty repast invariably proves too great, and so the Zoo gets them. The Esquimaux, whose sledge dogs and reindeer are in great peril from the ravages of the wolf, construct a most ingenious trap for their enemy. It is square, and the sides and roof are made of ice, whilst the front is also ice, and slides up and down in grooves.

The method of catching monkeys as practiced in South America is most curious. Realizing that the monkey is one of the greediest of animals, the trapper relies on the animal's weakness in this respect to cause its downfall. Here and there in the forest jars are placed on the ground, and are attached by a strong rope or chain to a post, while at the bottom of the jar is arranged a tempting array of nuts or other delicacy dear to the monkey's none too fastidious taste. The neck of the bottle is just sufficiently large to enable the monkey to get in its hand unclasped, but when once it has safely grabbed the bait, it is so greedy that it will not unclench its fist; thus, on trying to withdraw it from the bottle, the animal finds, to its intense surprise, that it is a captive. Although, as a rule, it is customary to fasten the bottle to a post, this precaution is really unnecessary, for when once the "grip" of the bottle is on a monkey cannot possibly climb, and frequently is so terrified by the novelty of its position that it will make no attempt to escape.

GENERAL WOOD CONFIRMED BY UNITED STATES SENATE

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

Washington, March 18.—The nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be major general was this afternoon confirmed in the senate by a large majority, the vote standing 45 to 16.

The leaders on the Republican and Democratic sides during the day reached an agreement early in the day to vote on Wood's nomination. The understanding was brought about through a number of conferences, Senators Aldrich, Foraker, and Alger acting for the friends of Gen. Wood and Senators Scott, Blackburn and Teller for those who have opposed him.

"Nasby" — Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Dec. 12, 1884.

The question uv the Fedrel offises is the one wich agitates the Corners jist now, to the exclooshun uv everything else. Everything in the shape of laber is suspendid, the entire energies uv the citizens bein consentratid on this one pint.

Bascom, Deekin Pogram, Issaker Gavitt, Kurnel McPelter and me had a consultashen over the matter, and we finally desidid upon a plan wich we thought wood settle the question forever, and ease down the public mind onto it. I originated the skeem.

It wuz plane that every man in the Corners wuz determined to git one uv the three posishens wich are to be filled by cuttin orf the heds uv the present incumbents, exceptin the Post-offis, to wich everybody consedes that I hev the sole rite. Bascom remarkt that he wood like to fill one uv the places hisself, fur the honor uv it, but inezmuch ez he wood gobble all the salaries, wich wood be pade to him fur whiskey, anyhow, he thought that he cood afford to forego the honor, and therfore he woodent be a candidate.

The moment he sed that I seed a lite.

"We hev em now," sed I. "There is eggsackly 237 dimecratic votes in the Corners. Let us ishoo a call for a meetin uv the Dimekratic electers uv the Corners, and deside this matter by ballot!"

"Wat good wood that do?" asked the Deekin. "Every man uv em wood vote for hisself, and there we are agin. Wat better are we off then than now?"

"We will wait and see the glory uv the Lord. Put yer trust in me, and I will pull you throo!" I sed.

Therefore we announst that on the next Thursdy, wich wuz just a week ahed, the Dimocrisy uv the Corners wood meet and cast their ballots for proper persons to fill the posishens uv Post-master, Collekter uv Internel Revenoo, and Collekter uv Customs; that whoever receeved a majority uv the votes cast for eech place shood be yoonanimously recommended by the entire Dimocrisy for the posishens named.

This wuz satisfaktry, ez it appeered, and the eleckshun wuz held. Deekin Pogram, Issaker Gavitt and Kernel McPelter met at Bascom's the mornin uv the eleckshun, and I give em direckshuns.

"It will result this way. I shel be electid yoonanimusly to the Postoffis, for that posishen is yooniversally conceded to me. Every other Dimocrat in the Corners will vote for hisself. Now wat we want to do is fur all uv us here to vote one man, and we hev em. There is present here, five votes. Ef we five concentrate on one man it will make jist a majority uv four fur the men we vote fur, wich is a majority. See? We hev em and they can't complane."

The ballots wuz cast and countid out, and the result wus jist wat we calkiltid onto.

Every man in the Corners hed jist one vote for the different places, except the Deekin for Collector uv Revenoo, and Issaker Gavitt fur Collector uv Customs. They hed five eech, givin em a cleen majority uv four over any other wun candidate. Then I spoke to em ez follows:

"Felow Dimocrats, we hev agreed to abide by the result uv this ballot, and the ballot hez bin hed. It appeers that every Dimocrat in the Corners hez percisely one vote for eech uv the various posishens, except me wich is chosen yoonanimus, and Messrs. Gavitt and Pogram, they hevin five each. Me, Gavitt and Pogram are therefore, poor candidates fur them posishens, and it is to be hoped that ther will be no kickin. Nothin is so disagreeable in a Dimocratic caucus ez kickin. The voice uv the people must be respected, and the voice uv the people is fur those two gentlemen, by a majority uv four. We shel therfore prepare the nessary document to be sent to the next president at Albany, and we expeck that every Dimocrat at the Corners will sign it jist as cheerfully ez tho he hed bin the one selectid."

Then ther wuz a row, the dimenshuns uv wich I never saw exceded in the histry uv the party.

Ez one man the Dimocrisy riz, eech on his respective hind feet, and remarkt he'd be dam ef he sined any sich thing. The caucus hed bin packed, and ther hed bin bargin and sale. There wuz no reason why five men shood git together to elect each other, and they wood not stand it.

'Wat will you do?" I asked.

"We won't stand it?" they replied, and they left the house.

Wat did they do? Every blastid one uv em wrot out a petishn recommendin hisself fur the place he wantid, denounsin the ackshen uv the elecksun ez a frod, and swarin that he wuz the choice uv jist ez many of the Dimocrisy ez any other one.

But I wuz not at the end uv my resources. I had a thunderbolt in reserve. I went to the most noisy uv the lot and remarkt to em that it wuz all well enuff to git the appintment, but that after the appintment it wood be found necessary to give bonds, wich hed to hev on em the names uv property owners uv sufficient welth to make the government sekoor.

Wher cood they find bondsmen? Ez G. W. Bascom hed bin sellin likker in the Corners for a quarter uv a centry he hed absorbed the entire capitle uv the Corners, and he wuz the only man in the visinity whose name wood anser on a bond. Wuz he not committed to Gavitt and the good Deekin? Had they not better took this view uv the case a trifle, afore takin desprit steps agin the peece uv the Corners?

This wuz, to yoose a vulgarism, a corker. The ijee uv givin bonds hed never okkurred to em. They turned pail, and indulged in profanity wich wuz shockin to heer. Bonds! A Dimekratic administrashen to require Bonds! They sposed that civil servis reform meant the givin uv the offises to men without bonds, trustin entirely to ther material rectitood.

They had never thot uv this, and they wuz harty in damnin a Government wich required bonds uv a offis holder.

"Wat's the yoose uv holdin a offis, of we can't make nothin by defaultin?" they asked. "Wat have we bin labrin fur Dimocrisy, all these years, if we hev to give bonds agin taking watever cums into our hands? D—n politix anyhow!"

Wat the upshot uv it will be remains to be seen. The Corners is deprest, wich wuz showed by sevrel uv em goin to work yisterday. They dam civil servis reform, they dam the offises, and sum heritix wish they had votid fur Blane. Ef they can't hev the places they remark, they'd ez soon see Blane President ez Cleveland. But we hev the places fixed for the present.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Seein a lite ahead.)

Current Events.

Belief in Berlin that Emperor William has been sounded by czar as to mediation in present war.

Battleship Illinois rammed by the Missouri off Guantanamo, reached New York with brick wall stopping holes.

Supreme court's decision against Northern Securities company held to be factor in advancing prices on New York stock exchange.

Pension bureau issues order, in effect April 13, giving veterans of 62 $8 a month, of 65 to $8, and 68 $10.

Representatives of 25 fire insurance companies agreed at New York on combination to fix rates in all cities on same class of risks.

Chicago Woman's club will urge real estate dealers to remove all sign boards from property for sale, improving city's appearance.

Hongkong is on top wave of prosperity owing to rising tide of tourist travel in far east; Chinese tradesmen puzzled to keep track of changing fashion.

Serious charges filed with the senate investigating committee against the conduct of the Red Cross society; alleged money collected never has ben accounted for.

Apple louse, which does an immense amount of damage, hatches in early April and should be killed by spraying.

Minnesota Republicans, in their platform adopted at the delegates convention, call for tariff revision and indorse President Roosevelt.

General Frederick D. Grant, at a St. Patrick's day banquet, refuses to answer a toast to "The President of the United States."

Several hundred more iron workers are made idle by the strike of building trades at New York, which is also affecting riggers, steamfitters, boilermakers and other work.

Major William H. Bean, chief commissary of the Department of the Mississippi at Omaha, after requesting his wife to play a lively air on the piano shoots himself through the temple.

Russia's daring plan to send Baltic fleet to far east through polar seas full of dangers; ice breakers may clear the way.

Letter written by Cardinal Gibbons to Emigration society of Dublin urging that emigration to America be discouraged is criticised by Irishmen.

Report of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis on conditions in San Domingo will show American merchants in part to blame for revolutions; intervention likely to be deferred.

Postmaster General Payne said to be too ill to resume duties in cabinet or too take active part in campaign.

and aligns his forces for the struggle.

Panic follows the announcement of Sully's failure on the New Orleans Cotton exchange and prices drop $10 a bale, while brokers struggle to sell.

History of all the great corners of the country in which commodities are concerned shows that the daring manipulators, almost without exception, suffered loss of fame and fortune.

Miners vote against a strike by a majority of 31,141, and the reduction in wages proposed by the operators will be accepted. Illinois is overwhelmingly in favor of a labor struggle.

Leonard Wood is confirmed as a major general in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 16. Walter Wellman says this surprisingly large majority sweeps away all charges against him.

House committee on elections reports that A. D. Dantzler, a negro of South Carolina, was not elected to congress, but ignores his plea that the southern election laws are unconstitutional, on the ground that a ruling would cause wide complications.

Secretary Taft informs the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce that he favors the Lovering bill for governing the Panama canal zone.

Majority of House subcommittee recommends the impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida.

Lion cub and two elephant tusks, gifts of King Menelik to President Roosevelt, arrive in New York and animal keepers have been sent to get them.

British submarine boat is run down by an ocean liner off Portsmouth and its crew of eleven men are drowned.

Indications point to comparatively little new railroad construction in the United States this year.

Dun's weekly review of trade says business was handicapped during the week by the heavy snowfall. Activity was shown in manufactures and in iron and steel.

SOCIETY'S LATEST CRUELTY.

The latest thing in the way of fashionable cruelty is to tattoo the family crest on the hides of high stepping nags. Philadelphia has taken to the fad and the Humane society of that city is up in arms. It originated in Paris and, according to students of the subject, is slow torture. The animal is bound in his stall, a patch is shaven clear of hair, and the electric needle is applied to the quivering flesh. Color designs are worked by means of various indelible inks. Many operations are required to complete a design of ordinary elaboration.

It is more cruel than docking because the process is more tedious and the pain quite as severe.

Save Your Daughter

No. 185 West 88th Street,
New York City, N. Y., April 8, 1903.

Wine of Cardui has been a blessing to my home. I have often found that it was a great relief when I was weary or in pain, but I am especially grateful for what it did for our daughter and only child. I noticed that her menses were tardy and she suffered with headaches and giddiness, heaviness in the abdomen and about the loins. This seriously interfered with her studies and she had to discontinue several of them.

A visitor calling on me and discussing the matter suggested that I give her a course of your Wine of Cardui as it had relieved her daughter of a similar trouble. After my daughter had used it for five weeks I found a great improvement in her looks, health and behavior, in fact she was a different girl. The flow became regular and we have not had any difficulty since.

Lizzie H. Thompson

Treasurer, Rathbone Memorial Association.

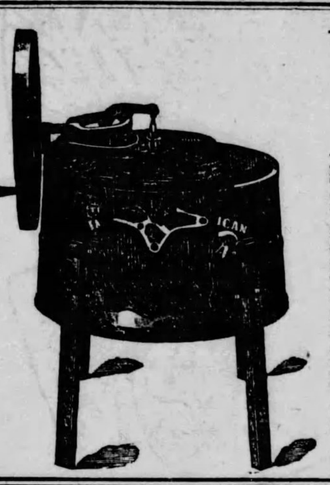
WINE of CARDUI

Here the menstrual function had not been properly started and the unnatural condition was making the young girl an invalid. The headaches and giddiness, indicated something more than a mere temporary ailment. They were symptoms of a functional weakness which would become more and more aggravated as years went by. But Mrs. Thompson was ready to take advice for her daughter's welfare and she gave the little sufferer Wine of Cardui and now she is a well young woman.

If your daughter is sickly and frequently ailing the letter of this good mother contains the best advice you can follow.

Wine of Cardui is the menstrual regulator that cures nine cases out of every ten. Young girls, mothers and aged women find this tonic indispensable.

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely elliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

A $5.00 Garment Cutting System for 50c

The New London Ladies' Tailor System.

For ladies' and children's garment cutting. It is a perfect system for drafting and cutting women's gowns, dresses, cloaks, jackets, etc., and is the invention of the late Professor Wellington. It is in use by many of America's leading tailors, designers and cutters.

A child can draft and cut by it and its use effects a great saving in cloth, labor and time.

This system is self-instructive. No coaxing and pleading with the people has been necessary to sell the New London Ladies' Tailor System. It's rapidly selling at $5.00, because it is practical, useful, simple, durable, and in every respect a benefit to the purchaser, because it commends itself at first sight to every intelligent person, and is, without a doubt, the most simple and best system of dress cutting ever invented. Nearly every family has a sewing machine, and not one in twenty has a system of garment cutting, and not one in fifty a system possessing any special merit. It is, therefore, a necessity, and not a luxury. This system is so simple and easy to understand that personal instructions are unncessary. With it one can cut nearly any style of garment from the fashion plates, in all the different sizes, and get a perfect fit without change of seams or trying on the garment.

This system is in the form of a chart. We have a limited number of these charts, and while they last will furnish them to our subscribers at 50c each. This is a rare opportunity to obtain one of the most popular $5.00 cutting systems on the market at a trifling cost. Send your order in early.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Fancy Skirt for Thin Materials, No. 9257.

There is a strong tendency toward the styles of 1830 in the new modes, and they are particularly appropriate for thin fabrics. A charming skirt is shown here developed in green and white embroidered muslin.

The skirt is circular and has a plain space in front at the belt. Forward-turning tucks all around the waist are stitched down to form a deep, close-fitting yoke. The closing is made invisibly at the center back.

Below the tucked yoke the skirt hangs in long, loose folds to the floor, touching in front and training slightly at the back. Three deep tucks and a hem are arranged

9257—Ladies' Fancy Skirt for Thin Material.

22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

below the knees and add considerably to the sweep at the bottom.

If a full skirt is desired, the tucks may be left out and the skirt gathered or shirred finely at the belt, the plain space in front giving a smarter effect than a regulation gathered skirt would have.

Skirts in this style are only appropriate for soft, clinging fabrics, such as voile, albatross, veiling, silk crepe, barege, embroidered batiste, tulle or mull. The tucks may be edged by narrow frills of lace or bands of insertion applied at the top to cover the stitching.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9257, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Shirt Waist, With Shirred Waist, No. 9254.

Crepe de chine in a delicate shade of blue is here effectively trimmed with bands of blue lace and narrow black velvet.

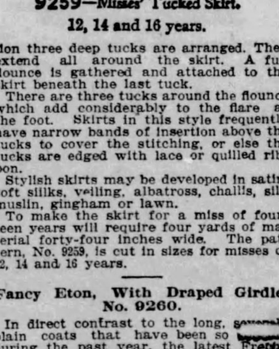
The waist is made over a glove-fitted, featherboned lining of taffeta that fastens in the center front. Clusters of three narrow tucks in the back extend from shoulder to belt in V-shaped outline, giving a long-waisted effect to the figure. Bands of lace are applied between the clusters.

A fancy shirred vest of crepe de chine is permanently attached to the right side and fastens invisibly on the left. The vest is edged with narrow lace insertion.

Tucks in the full fronts are stitched down to form a pointed yoke, the fullness below the tucks blousing slightly over a narrow black velvet belt. The fancy collar and collar trimming are edged with velvet ribbon and trimmed with small buttons.

Short, fitted caps in the sleeves have four tucks at the lower edge. Full puffs are gathered and attached to the edge of the puff. They are arranged on narrow wristbands, over which the fullness droops gracefully. The wristbands are trimmed to match the collar.

Fancy blouses in this modo are de-



9254—Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waist with Shirred Vest.

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

veloped in crepe meteor, Lansdowne, taffeta, peau de soie, silk muslin, or any of the new silk and wool waistings that come in all the latest colorings. Some of these waists have vests of chiffon, lace or mousseline de soie.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9254, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Misses' Tucked Skirt, No. 9259.

Sapphire blue liberty satin is used for this stylish skirt. The mode is especially appropriate for soft summer fabrics and does not require much trimming.

The upper portion of the skirt is of circular shaping, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. The skirt closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present a plain appearance.

At the lower part of the circular por-

9259—Misses' Tucked Skirt.

12, 14 and 16 years.

tion three deep tucks are arranged. They extend all around the skirt. A full flounce is gathered and attached to the skirt beneath the last tuck.

There are three tucks around the flounce which add considerably to the flare at the foot. Skirts in this style frequently have narrow bands of insertion above the tucks to cover the stitching, or else the tucks are edged with lace or quilled ribbon.

Stylish skirts may be developed in satin, soft silks, veiling, albatross, challis, silk muslin, gingham or lawn.

To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require four yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9259, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Fancy Eton, With Draped Girdle, No. 9260.

In direct contrast to the long, severely plain coats that have been so [illegible] during the past year, the latest French coats for spring are not only very [illegible], but elaborately trimmed.

One of the most attractive models is shown here developed in marine blue Venetian, with dark blue chiffon velvet for trimming. The Eton is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams only. Three backward-turning tucks extend from shoulder to hem, back and front.

A shallow shoulder cape is arranged under the first tucks and forms tight caps over the sleeves. It is fitted with shoulder seams.

The garment is collarless and a band of fancy trimming finishes the neck and front edges. The Eton closes invisibly at the center front. It reaches to the top of the girdle in the back and has a decided point in front.

A pattern is provided for a plain and draped girdle. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm well and are not very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness

9260—Ladies' Fancy Eton with Draped Girdle.

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

is arranged on flaring cuffs of velvet. Deep frills of lace fall far below the cuffs over the hands. If a plainer mode is desired the shoulder capes and lace frills may be omitted. Etons in this style may be worn as separate garments, or made of the same material as the skirt, which they accompany. Some have cuffs and plain girdles of self-fabric heavily machine stitched.

To make the coat in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9260, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

SULLY FAILED.

Great Break in the Cotton Market as a Result.

New York, March 18.—The suspension of Daniel J. Sully & Co., the senior member of which is Daniel J. Sully, the operator, whose dealings in and manipulation of the cotton market have been the sensation of the speculative world for several years, was announced on the cotton exchange today. This announcement came at the close of a long decline in the price of future contracts. Some weeks ago on heavy buying, believed to have been more of a manipulative than of an investment character, the prices for future delivery of the staple was pushed above the 17 cent mark and predictions were made by those in charge of the bull campaign that the twenty cent mark would be reached and passed. These predictions, however, were never realized and when the bull pool tried to realize some of its paper profits it found that the bears had "taken the market" and in one afternoon there was a rapid drop in prices of more than a cent a pound.

Sully was also a member of the stock exchange and his failure was announced there. The announcement caused only a slight decline. After the failure it was said Mr. Sully had bought about 150,000 bales of cotton, principally the May option, during the past week, most of it between 15.30 and 16.30.

The attitude of the New Orleans bulls towards the Sully element in this market was a matter of disquieting speculation here both yesterday and today. There was talk of the Sully element leaving the market and of the New Orleans bulls selling out on Sully.

New Orleans, March 18.—The announcement of the failure of Broker Sully created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the cotton exchange, sending the whole ring into a panic. There was instantly a tremendous drop in cotton and at the moment it seemed impossible to say where the slump would terminate. Shortly after the sensational bulletin came in over the wires the market was reported to be down about $10 a bale.

Providence, R. I., March 18.—The announcement of the embarrassment of Daniel J. Sully came as a blow to the cotton trade. Mr. Sully belongs in this city, and his daring operations have been followed closely. Many local speculators followed his example and advice, and not a few profited handsomely last year. In manufacturing circles, however, there has been little sympathy with Sully, and mill owners and agents were prominent in expressing belief that the suspension would do much towards relieving the uncertain situation in the textile trade.

Chicago, March 18.—Mr. Sully within the last few weeks acquired membership on the Chicago board of trade, and caused a brief sensation in the wheat pit. His operations in grain, however, are said to have been relatively unimportant. News of the failure was received here just as the closing gong sounded on 'Change. There was a slump of 2⅝c in wheat today, chiefly in the closing hour, and it is said, that liquidation for Sully's account was a factor in the tremendous selling pressure.

PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

Washington, March 16.—Secretary Taft continued his explanation to the house committee on insular affairs today as to conditions in the Philippines, particularly with reference to the necessity of railroad building. Taking first the question of interimprovement in the islands, Secretary Taft read a cablegram from Governor Wright, suggesting the $10,000,000 bond issue for such improvements. In this cablegram Governor Wright said that in the last six months the customs receipts had fallen off 25 per cent.

"While we hope that this is due to temporary causes," said Gov. Wright, "at the same time we do not feel safe in making increased expenditures for improvements."

"If we can induce congress next year to make trade free or reduce the tariff 10 to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates," said Secretary Taft, "we can show an income greatly in excess of the present."

Secretary Taft declared his belief that the $10,000,000 bond issue could be sold at par at 4 per cent interest.

STONED THE PALACE.

Vienna, March 16.—The palaces of Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduchess Clothilde at Budapest were stoned by a mob yesterday evening, resulting in the windows being broken, because the buildings were not decorated in honor of the revolution of 1848. A great crowd of students and workmen, after a demonstration in front of the statue of the poet Petofy, paraded the streets and noticing that the palaces were not displaying flags, like most of the other edifices, showered them with stones until the police charged and dispersed the rioters. A number of persons were injured and many arrests were made.

Chinese Reform.

Washington, March 17.—Chan Mun Shang, a prominent Chinese merchant of San Francisco, called on the President Wednesday. He is the head of the Chinese reform movement in this country. He says that 25,000,000 Chinamen already are enrolled in the movement and that the list is increasing rapidly.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

NEW PENSION ORDER.

Old Age Is Made a Disability Under the Law of 1890.

Washington, March 17.—The disability age of claimants for pensions under the general act of June 27, 1890, is reduced from 65 years to 62 years by an order issued Wednesday by Commissioner of Pensions Ware, under authority of Secretary Hitchcock. The order becomes effective April 13, and is not retroactive. It is the most important order issued from the pension bureau in several years.

Under the new ruling claimants for pensions who are over 62 years old shall be considered as disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and shall be entitled to $6 a month; over 65 years to $8; over 68 years to $10, and over 70 years to $12, the usual allowances at higher rates continuing for disabilities other than age.

The act of congress passed in 1887 and approved by President Cleveland put all the Mexican war veterans who were over 62 years of age on the pension roll exactly thirty-nine years after the end of the Mexican war.

Commissioner Ware, explaining the order, said:

"It would seem that if thirty-nine years after the expiration of service a Mexican war soldier was entitled to a pension at 62 years, and no other requisite for drawing a pension should exist except age, that to soldiers of the civil war who fought vastly more and longer, at least as good a rule ought to apply.

"The Mexican war limit of 62 years was probably brought about by the well-known limit of 62 years at which officers are retired. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that at 62 years the disabilities of old age have set in.

"The order could not have been issued earlier, because it is only now that the 39 years fixed by the congressional limit has been reached."

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Singular Chapter of Mishaps to Vessels.

Holyhead, Wales, March 21.—The British steamers Merion and Clan Grant put into this harbor today, after having been in collision off this place during a dense fog. Both ships were injured. The Clan Grant was struck amidships, and her forepart is full of water. She has a large hole in her starboard side, and was obliged to go on the beach to prevent sinking. The damage to the Merion is evidently slight, as she subsequently proceeded for Liverpool. She sailed from Philadelphia March 9. The Clan Grant was last reported as having arrived in the Clyde March 6, from Antwerp.

The collision occurred off Tuskar, on the Irish coast, at 10:30 yesterday morning. The Merion stood by the Clan Grant and accompanied her to safety, and then proceeded for her destination.

Dublin, March 21.—The German bark Mona collided with the English bark Lady Cairns off Dublin bay, Sunday morning. The Lady Cairns sank in a few minutes. Her crew of 22 were drowned. The Mona, which was much damaged, was assisted into Dublin harbor.

The Lady Cairns was a three-masted iron ship of 1,186 tons. She was commanded by Capt. T. Evans, and was bound from Liverpool for Timaru, New Zealand. The Lady Cairns was built in Belfast in 1869, and was owned by L. Tulloch, of Swansea.

The Mona was commanded by Capt. Schwarting, and was last reported at Arcressan.

Southampton, March 21.—The American line steamship New York, Captain Young, from New York March 12 for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, met with two mishaps Sunday, grounding off Cape La Hague, France, in the early morning and later coming into collision in the English channel with the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Assaye, under contract to the British government and used as a troopship, bound for Bombay with 500 troops on board.

The New York grounded while approaching Cherbourg at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, during a fog. The sea was smooth, however, and the tide was on the flood, and within an hour and a half the vessel was floated without assistance. Her bottom was damaged, and there was water in her hold, but she was able to proceed.

During her voyage up the channel a dense fog settled. When off Heart Castle, England, the Assaye suddenly appeared, and it was impossible to avoid a collision. The New York's bow crashed into the Assaye's starboard bow, tearing a great gap in that vessel. The New York's bowsprit and figurehead were carried away and the latter was smashed into fragments. Boats from the Assaye were lowered and the troops were mustered, but the bulkhead of the troopship saved her.

Both vessels were able to enter Southampton and the New York was docked at 4:30 o'clock for temporary repairs. Nobody was injured. It will be impossible to estimate the damage to the New York until she has been put into a drydock.

It is believed that both vessels have been seriously injured. Another troopship will replace the Assaye.

Southampton, March 21.—When the New York grounded at Cape La Hague the passengers, who were asleep, hardly felt the shock.

James Sellers, a passenger on the New York, says that at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon while he was at luncheon there was a grating noise followed by a shock. Everyone, he says, ran to the deck.

The New York's bow was firmly fixed in the side of the Assaye.

Mr. Sellers was close enough to observe the marvelous discipline aboard the troopship. Not a second was lost and there was no sign of a hurry, and while the boats were being prepared for launching the soldiers were mustered with the precision of an ordinary drill.

"As the vessels parted," continued Mr. Sellers, "we saw a gaping hole in the Assaye ten feet wide and sticking on our stem was a portmanteau and other portable property. There was no panic on our boat. Had we struck the Assaye amidship she would have sunk.

THE BLADE'S CANVASS

Is Supplemented by the Views of Senators From All Sections of the Country.

The Blade Bureau,
Postal Bldg., Washington, D. C.,
March 17, 1904.

BY GEORGE U. MARVIN.

In line with and as a supplement to the recent national canvass of The Blade on the subject of the preference of the people in the matter of a choice for the Republican presidential nomination next June, a consensus of opinion among the leading Republican politicians and statesmen of the country, as represented in the senate and house, has been secured by The Blade's correspondent, the result, as in the case of the former instance, demonstrating beyond peradventure of doubt that no less than 90 per cent of the voters of all communities of the nation favor the selection of President Roosevelt by the Chicago convention to succeed himself.

In the north, south, east and west the Republicans agree that to nominate Mr. Roosevelt will be to insure victory, and that to ignore him will be to invite defeat. The situation presents a remarkable aspect. The unanimity of opinion in the premises is a condition quite unprecedented in recent times. Heretofore presidents have always, try how hard they might to avoid it, made many enemies of formidable following within the party by the adoption of offensive tactics in the disposition of the presidential affairs. Mr. Roosevelt, through the exercise of tact and diplomacy in handling measures and men, combined with his knowledge of human nature, has avoided all this, and today his enemies within his own party may be counted upon the fingers of one hand. All of the Republican leaders favor his nomination, and all of them are willing to inform the country to that effect. At the Chicago convention, if the sentiment as reflected in congress may be taken as a guide, the delegations from every state in the Union will vote for him on the first ballot. Thus it is a practical certainty that his nomination will be unanimous and by acclamation.

Mr. Roosevelt has no competitors for the nomination. When Mr. Hanna was alive the prospect of his candidacy in opposition to that of the President was mooted. But Mr. Hanna denied that he would enter into a contest. He told his friends that Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated, and that Ohio was for him. But notwithstanding this declaration, uttered time and again, there was a lurking sentiment for Mr. Hanna, whose death witnessed its disappearance. Thus vanished the last and only tangible evidence that there was even a remote prospect that Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy would be contested. Mr. Roosevelt now has plain sailing.

Republican politicians in Washington point out many cogent reasons why Roosevelt should be the nominee of the party. The declaration is made upon all sides that not only will he be able to command the solid Republican vote of the country, but will receive the great proportion of the Independent Democratic vote as well. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity with the people as a man and an American citizen is of such volume and strength, they assert, that in many states, those along Mason and Dixon's line especially, thousands of Democrats will lend their support to his candidacy. In Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina, there exists no small share of Roosevelt sentiment among the Democratic ranks; and while no untoward predictions are being indulged in generally, there are many here who contend that, with a strong and popular running mate, the President will be able to obtain at least three of these states. In the far west his popularity it conceded; in the middle west his prospects are regarded as a matter of absolute certainty; in New England he is sure of victory; in the east, including New York, New Jersey and Delaware, the Republican host doubts not that it will be indorsed in triumphant majority with Mr. Roosevelt at the head of the ticket; and in the south he is expected to perform feats of conversion from the Democratic ranks, individual though they may be, of a character akin to miraculous.

As to general policies, there is not a leading issue upon which it is pointed out, Mr. Roosevelt does not stand in a straightforward manner and in a way entirely satisfactory to the country. His position upon the trust question requires no elucidation. The supreme court's decision in the merger case is the outcome of an initiative movement, upon foot by his attorney general, under his direction, culminating in the decisive enforcement of the Sherman law, placed upon the statute books, ignored by Democratic administrations and only invoked against devices in restraint of interstate commerce at the instance of Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Roosevelt does not lay claim to the title of a "trust buster." His party associates know that he is conservative in this respect, and that he will neither rather nor encourage any movement looking to the disruption of financial interests in order to gain personal or party aggrandizement; but at the same time his party, as represented in congress, holds that he has at all times, in the study of the trust problem and in the enforcement of the law against monopolies, set his face against all such monopolies calculated to encroach upon the interests of the people at large.

Respecting the tariff, Mr. Roosevelt is of the opinion that there is room for a certain degree of revision. He will not endorse any proposition, the effect of which would be to seriously disturb the business interests of the country; yet he is of the opinion that in some particulars the present tariff law may be changed, with benefit produced, without injury to either the manufacturer or the workingman generally. Mr. Roosevelt, however, feels that this is not the proper time for such revision. He aims to await a future date, when the question may be handled with safety and entire comprehension, and rather than sacrifice the interests of the masses most directly involved in the machinery of the Dingley law, would sacrifice his idea that the revision should be effected.

Developments in the far eastern war, it is declared, prove that Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, hardly in secondary importance to that of any other fundamental function of the executive, is safe. While aggressive as a person and an individual, Mr. Roosevelt takes a liberal view of foreign affairs, and, regarding the temper and interests of the country at large, reviews all questions pertaining to foreign affairs with a conservatism that meets with the approval of the party and the country generally. In that respect, therefore, he is looked upon as absolutely safe.

His absolute spirit of progressiveness is emphasized by the Republicans of congress by reference to his action in the Panama canal entanglement. Mr. Roosevelt, it is argued, is a man of action. He believes not in dallying or delaying in affairs wherein the future of the whole country is involved; and not a scintilla of doubt is expressed that the heroic measures to which he resorted in consummating the canal project will receive the approval of the country at the polls next fall.

These are a few of the salient features of Mr. Roosevelt's career and doctrines, to which the Republican leaders of the senate and house point in justification of the overwhelming judgment that he should be nominated. They believe that there is no necessity for further recapitulation.

Following is a reflection of opinion among leaders bearing upon the logic of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, and the practicability of his nomination. The geographical sections of the country are segregated in order that at a glance may be perceived the unanimity of feeling:

THE NORTH.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont—There can be no doubt about it. Roosevelt is the man for the nomination and he will be selected. The convention in my opinion will be unanimous in his favor. He will likewise be elected."

Senator Depew, of New York—"New York favors Roosevelt. No other man is talked of. He is as good as nominated."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut—"Mr. Roosevelt's nomination will be simply a matter of routine. It has all been settled. There is no other candidate, and there should be none. Roosevelt should succeed himself."

THE EAST.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania—"The Keystone state favors Mr. Roosevelt. There is no question of that. The state delegation at the Chicago convention will give him its support upon the first ballot. It is all over."

Senator Bell, of Delaware—"The Republicans of our state generally want Roosevelt for President. We have no one else spoken of. The decision has been reached without difference of opinion."

THE SOUTH.

Senator McComas, of Maryland—"Mr. Roosevelt has a mortgage on the Presidency. His nomination is a certainty. There is no one to oppose him. His election is also a foregone conclusion."

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee—"What's the use of discussing the subject? Roosevelt is as good as nominated. He will have no opposition. Not even a complimentary vote will be cast for any other man upon the first ballot."

Representative Slemp, of Virginia—"There won't even be a favorite son heard of at the Chicago convention. It will be all Roosevelt, and nothing else. The people want him retained in the white house. That is unquestionably the fact."

Representative Mudd, of Maryland—"Maryland conventions will not even instruct their delegates for Roosevelt. There is no necessity for so doing. The people want him for President, and no one else is discussed in connection with the nomination. I never heard of such a certainty. There is nothing else in the situation."

THE MIDDLE AND NORTHWEST.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio—"I have no idea that anybody else will be thought of. Certainly nobody else is talked of. Mr. Roosevelt will, of course, be nominated."

Senator Cullom, of Illinois—"The whole thing is so much a matter of absolute certainty that it isn't worth discussing. Roosevelt will be the man."

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa—"Iowa wants Roosevelt, and will give him its vote in convention; also its electoral vote. No man in the Democratic party can defeat him."

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana—"Roosevelt will carry Indiana by an unprecedented majority. His nomination and election is beyond peradventure."

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota—"It's so certain that the nomination might as well be said to have been made already. Roosevelt will be the nominee."

THE FAR WEST.

Senator Perkins, of California—"My state wants Roosevelt to remain in the white house. California will vote for him both in convention and in the election."

Senator Foster, of Washington—"Roosevelt is certain of nomination. There is no one to oppose him, and even if there were, the opposing candidate would cut no figure."

Senator Clarke, of Wyoming—"It will be Roosevelt with a rush. The far west is unanimously in his favor."

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting In Washington a Notable Affair.

Washington, March 21.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held Sunday afternoon in the Church of the Covenant. Justice Brewer presided and made a brief address, setting forth the general work of the tract society both in the home and foreign field. He emphasized the necessity of this work, as well as showing that there was no other agency so well equipped to furnish Christian literature in the many languages and dialects.

Rev. Judson Swift, field secretary, reported the year's work, and William H. Taft, secretary of war, delivered an address, which gave a most interesting account of progress in the Philippines, relating particularly to education, Christianity, and the need of an abundance of Christian literature for distribution.

The secretary of the society said that eighty-nine new publications had been added to the list during the year. These were in English, Polish, Bohemian, German, Hungarian, Spanish, Swedish and Italian, and the total number of distinct periodicals added was 180, making the grand total of publications issued since the organiation of the society, including volumes, tracts and periodicals, 749,315,572. The number of periodicals printed and distributed within the last twelve months reaches 2,738,900, and the total number of languages and dialects in which the society has published is 158.

The number of family visits made by the colporteurs during the year was 187,673. Prayer has been offered in the majority of these visits. Sixty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-one volumes have been left in the homes. The total number of family visits made since the organization of colportage is 15,386,699, and the total number of volumes left in the families is 16,495,936.

With the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, 220,000 immigrants landed in the United States. The Tract Society, at much expense, provides the necessary literature in the languages of these foreigners, and thirty-six of its colporteurs are laboring among them. By means of their personal work whole families are in many instances transformed, and in others one or more members converted. It is really, it was stated, the only successful way of reaching these people.

The work in the islands is of great interest. The Tract Society furnishes all or nearly all of the Christian literature in the Spanish language, and during the year has distributed in the American colonies 1,000,000 pages, and the total for the year in the Spanish-speaking countries is 5,213,000 pages. Six colporteurs are laboring in Cuba and Porto Rico. The house-to-house visitation of the colporteurs has had much to do with the gathering and establishing of mission churches. The new Sunday school paper in Spanish is accomplishing much good both among the children and their parents.

The work among the Mormons in Utah is of intense interest. The distribution of Christian literature by the colporteur wagons and colporteurs reaches thousands of homes, placing wholesome reading in the hands of the youth.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Berlin, March 16.—Letters from German Southwest Africa have arrived giving details of the ghastly treatment of German settlers, 113 of whom were killed outright or tortured to death in the district of Okahandja alone. Women outraged and dismembered and with pieces of their bodies mailed to the doors of houses and boys mutilated and left to die slowly were frequent spectacles. The expeditionary columns, on coming in sight of a farmer's house, would see the heads of its former occupants fastened to the roof.

DOCTOR DID IT

Put on 36 lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says:

"Although a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow beings to enjoy good health, it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January, 1899, I only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about 3 years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so well that I ate three teaspoonfuls three times a day and have regularly used it up to the present time, and I now weigh 155, a gain of 36 pounds, and enjoy the best of health.

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is simply wonderful.

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. R. who eats nothing in the morning but four tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength.

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food ("all the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all"). Shown in renewed physical strength and brain energy.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, March 15.—The senate passed bills extending the exemption of immigration head tax to immigrants from Newfoundland, authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across Red Lake river at Thief River Falls, Minn., and authorizing erection of a $1,000,000 federal building at Atlanta, Ga. Consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill was resumed and the senate agreed to the committee's amendment for a $250,000 submarine torpedo boat for experimental purposes, at the same time defeating an amendment providing for competition to secure the type of boat desired. After amending the bill so as to increase the appropriation for sites for coast defenses in Hawaii, the senate passed the fortifications bill and went into executive session at 3:30 and at 5:03 o'clock adjourned.

The debate in the house took a wider range today while in committee of the whole considering the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Burton presented statistics on national expenditures, showing that other nations had increased expenses more rapidly than had the United States, but argued there was no excuse for extravagance in the fact that the nation's wealth had increased. Mr. Rucker of Missouri attacked the Republican party's protective tariff and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York discussed labor legislation enacted in his state and decisions in behalf of labor by Judge Alton B. Parker. Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, and Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, had a spirited argument over the responsibility for a headline in the "Bristow report." Mr. Bates, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the rural delivery system. Mr. Townsend gave notice of an amendment to increase the pay of rural carriers from $600 to $800 a year. Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, spoke on what he termed unauthorized government expenditures. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men, to provide for a commission of three army officers to secure a site for a memorial park in the Shenandoah Valley, and to authorize additional clerk hire in third-class postoffices. At 5:20 o'clock the house adjourned, after voting to limit the debate to five hours.

Washington, March 16.—Another entire day was spent in executive session by the senate considering the confirmation of General Wood's nomination. Senator Blackburn took two hours to finish his speech, begun yesterday, and Senator Quarles occupied the remainder of the day and will talk an hour tomorrow. A vote is expected Friday. The joint resolution authorizing the President to negotiate with Great Britain to secure a revision of the sealing regulations, to abate the killing of female seals, was passed, as well as a bill appropriating $40,000 toward erection of a memorial to the landing of the Pilgrims. Senator Lodge introduced a resolution authorizing the printing of 12,000 copies of the supreme court decision in the Northern Securities case.

When the house met today it agreed to devote Sunday, March 27, to memorials on the life of the late Representative Foerderer of Pennsylvania. Resuming consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the house listened to a long discussion of the negro problem by Mr. Spight of Mississippi and an arraignment of the policy of subsidizing railroads to carry mails, by Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, in which Messrs. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, Lamb of Virginia, Holliday of Indiana and Gaines of Tennessee, took part. Mr. Pearre, of Maryland, bitterly attacked the so-called Bristow report and Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, replied, defending General Bristow. Several members favored increasing the pay of rural delivery carriers. A number of the pension bills were passed and at 5:20 o'clock the house adjourned.

Washington, March 17.—The senate today passed the following bills: Authorizing the secretary of the interior to dispose of timber on public lands, the proceeds to be a part of the irrigation reclamation fund; reinstating the homestead right of persons who have been compelled through no fault of their own to relinquish their homestead entries; authorizing the senate committee on commerce to investigate the proposed improvements in the Mississippi river between Iowa and Wisconsin. In executive session Senator Quarles finished his speech, occupying two hours, in defense of General Wood, and a general discussion followed. Senator Foraker will occupy most of tomorrow advocating confirmation of General Wood's nomination.

After setting aside Sunday, March 27, for memorial addresses on the life of the late Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, the house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, but made little progress. The item of $5,000 for advertising for bids was agreed to. In this connection Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, asked a question and said since there were a lot of rascals in the department the house would be more careful in future. An amendment to reduce the postmaster general's expense allowance from $2,000 to $1,000 was lost. After a lively debate the appropriation of $7,500 to defray the expenses of delegates to the universal postal congress at Rome was reduced to $5,000. Mr. Williams' point of order against designating certain employes as "cashiers," "night superintendents," etc., which he said was for the purpose of promoting favorites, was sustained. Mr. Mann opposed Mr. Williams' proposition to reduce the salaries of postoffice cashiers and the amendment was withdrawn.

Washington, March 18.—The senate today confirmed Brigadier General Wood's nomination by a vote of 45 to 16. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the interior to inform the senate whether an order has been issued recently enlarging the pension act of June 27, 1890, and amendments, as to disabilities of applicants for pensions, and if so to send the senate a copy of such order. Also by what amount, if any, will said order probably increase pensions annually. The house bill approving the act of the Arizona legislature authorizing a bond issue of $100,000 for the enlargement of the insane asylum of the territory was passed, as was the bill authorizing the incorporation of the American academy in Rome. At 1:33 p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 2:10 p. m. adjourned.

The house today continued the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill. The principal amendment adopted was

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Our thoughts create vibrations which are sent forth in waves in all directions, and affect, more or less, persons with whose minds they come in contact.

Thursday.

When one realizes the wonderful workings of the law of thought-attraction he sees the importance of so controlling his thoughts that he may attract only the best and most helpful thought of the world instead of the depressing, hurtful, negative thought which is being sent out from so many minds.

Friday.

If you will develop along certain lines the best plan is to think along the desired lines as much as you can, endeavoring to hold the thoughts relating to it as much as possible.

Saturday.

Your mind is a magnet drawing to it thoughts in keeping with your conscious or unconscious demands or desires.

Sunday

Fear is the first and great enemy to be overcome by the man or the woman who wishes to escape from bondage and attain Freedom.

Monday.

The things that happen are never so bad as the things that were feared. The fear of a thing is usually worse than the thing itself.

Tuesday.

Man finds that the fearing of a thing often brings it upon him, while a fearless attitude sends the thing flying away often at the last moment.

WILLIAM WALKER ATKINSON.

Work as the Sculptor Works..... The Features Reflect Character

EMILY S. BOUTON

A sculptor stood before a block of marble, chisel in hand, prepared for work. The block was to be fashioned into a thing of beauty. The model had been wrought out in the brain of the worker directed by the soul which, back of it all, saw the beneficent effect it would have upon those who might thereafter look upon its imprisoned loveliness.

It would take long to cut away the stone in order to leave the perfect form of the ideal. The hand would inevitably grow weary with the delivering of blow after blow, and yet this was a necessity for the release of the beautiful thought which was to enter into the human consciousness and lift it towards the divine. The sculptor's hand did not falter. Steadily, patiently he wrought, until at last he stood triumphant before this creation of his imagination made permanent in the marble that would endure for ages.

It is this patient industry, this steady persistence that brings victory to one who pursues an ideal whatever that ideal may be. Spasmodic effort is always a failure. A brilliant outburst may have an effect for the hour, but it soon passes away. Men may despize the patient plodder, but after all he is the one who finally reaches the desired haven.

This is the way that nature works, always in conformity with the universal law of development, which is essentially harmonious and orderly. The law demands that all influences which lead to accomplishment shall be continuous, no matter how slow in operation. Nature teaches a lesson in this respect that man would do well to heed. Whatever is worth doing is also worth patient and never ceasing endeavor. As the sculptor chips away the hard, unyielding marble, until at last his dream of beauty is unveiled, so he, who would bring to pass good as opposed to evil, must work without ceasing, unheeding apparent failures until the end is attained.

I have been saying these things with a purpose.

It is to draw attention again and yet again to this necessity for unceasing effort in order to bring about changes that are believed to be for the good of the community, or for the people individually. We are too apt to be discouraged when things do not shape themselves with what seems to us right and best and desirable.

Just now the air is full of condemnation of what is known as "grafting," in which city, state and nation are the victims, but "there is no use in trying to do anything," say those who desire the rule of honesty, because the "machine" has its grip on everything, and its running gear might chance to be put out of order. Of course, it is not wise for the candidate for office not approved, to get before the "buzz saw" unless he is willing to run the risk of being hurt, but for the many good men who deplore political corruption, to fold their hands and confess themselves powerless seems passing strange. There is no evil under the sun that cannot be remedied if sufficient force be brought continually to bear upon it; if the blows are struck with the energy that does not weaken in the face of discouragement.

It is possible that by skilful manipulation a school code may be passed by the Ohio legislature that will practically disfranchise women, and prevent their having any influence in the educational interests of their children. Even if this should be the case, however, there need be no letting go of effort in the matter, nor any discouragement as to final results. As the sculptor patiently cuts the marble bit by bit in order to reach his ideal, with never a thought of failure, so must women work towards what they know to be right and just, no matter what the discouragement. Let them remember this—that it is union first, and then never-ceasing agitation that will finally bring success.

The law works exactly the same in individual life. It can be wrought into beauty in no other way. Failure develops strength if it is not allowed to palsy effort. Chisel away the evil of the lower self by never failing blows at its dominance. By and by, as surely as the summer follows spring, as sunshine follows showers, so surely will the soul advance toward its divine ideal.

It is said that the manner of life writes itself indelibly upon the face and form of the individual, that the lines which the carrying of thought and acts of evil or good, bring, finally shape the physical after their pattern, which is unmistakable in character.

This must be accepted as true, remembering that the Great Master himself said: "As a man thinketh so is he." He did not mean, however, to confine this to the outward appearance, but it included the inner self, which either approaches or recedes from the divine with the certainty of the rising and the setting of the sun.

It is true that there may be what the world would call homeliness, when there is in reality a beauty of spirit not instantly discernible. The race thought of age with its expected infirmities, of the effect of grinding poverty, of the wearing upon the body of hard and unremitting labor, may hide from the casual observer the "royal heart" that beats within. And here I am reminded of a little poem by Will H. Ogilvie, which illustrates what I have been saying in a most touching way:

Ragged, uncomely and old and gray,
A woman walked in a northern town;
And through the crowd as she wound her way,
One saw her loiter, and then stoop down,
Putting something away in her old torn gown.
"You are hiding a jewel!" the watcher said
(Ah! that was her heart, had the truth been read!)
"What have you stolen?" he asked again.
Then the dim eyes filled with a sudden pain,
And under the flickering light of the gas,
She showed him her gleaning. "It's broken glass,"
She said; "I hae lifted it up frae the street,
To be oot o' the road o' the bairnies' feet!"

Under the fluttering rags astir
That was a royal heart that beat!
Would that the world had more like her,
Smoothing the road for its bairnie's feet!

A beautiful soul was that in the uncomely body. Homely the latter may have been, and yet, I doubt not, that the love which moved her to this tenderness for the "bairnies' feet" would transfigure her to beauty in the sight of those "who had eyes to see."

This lesson of how right thought, thoughts of love, of tenderness to all living things, of charity towards all, enter into the warp and woof, not only of the character but into the physical body itself, is taught by Madame Villeneuve's pretty fairy story of Beauty and the Beast. Loving Beauty, thinking her thoughts, endeavoring to live her life, changed the Beast into a comely prince worthy of her regard. The meaning of the writer is clear. Beauty of spirit never fails to shine through and make itself visible to a greater or less degree in the body.

The beauty of the sky is from the depths of space;
From the depths of spirit the beauty of face.

Happiness

THE best things are nearest; breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. ••• Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.

Here, There, Everywhere.

In these days when so many seem to suffer with throat trouble, this simple remedy for bronchitis, sent by Mrs. Artie Kent, may be the means of affording relief to some one: Dissolve gum camphor in sweet oil—all that the oil will absorb. Wet a piece of cotton with this and place between the teeth and the cheek on retiring at night and keep it there all night. Also wet a cloth with the camphorated oil and bind on the throat for three or four nights, according to the need, and you will find not only immediate relief, but a perfect cure.

Another seasonable remedy is this sent by Mrs. Mary Doncaster: "Have you a hard cold that makes you feel that life is not worth living? Then use this and you will change your mind at once: Oil of anise, 15 drops, mixed with half an ounce of alcohol; add one ounce tincture ipecac; one ounce tincture digitalis; one ounce tincture tolu; two ounces each of tincture of bloodroot and laudanum. Mix well, and take ten drops on sugar, three or four times a day, according to the severity of the cold.

With the present interest in the war news in the East, it may not be out of the way to mention that "Quass," is the popular tipple of the Russians. It is fermented cabbage water, and is described as tasting like a mixture of stale fish and soap suds, but is the greatest favorite of all fermented liquors with the Russians, who use immense quantities of it.

Too many eggs will make waffles tough instead of tender. Remember this, and do not be tempted to make the waffles "rich" because eggs are plenty.

Did you know that a stone jar will keep your cakes and cookies moist, while a tin box will make them dry and crisp?

That if a spoon is left in a saucepan it will prevent the contents from cooling as rapidly as if the spoon were not there?

That if you chance to put too much salt in your soup a sliced raw potato boiled in it for a few minutes, will absorb the surplus salt?

Try fraying the ends of a lampwick—the end that is in the oil—and see what an improvement it makes in the amount of light the lamp gives out.

Try covering a grease spot thickly with flour as soon as it is made; you will find that there will be nothing left to tell of the accident, but the oil-soaked flour, in a very short time.

Try a spoonful of sugar in your starch instead of salt, and mix the starch with soapy water and you will find that the irons will not stick and the clothes will stay stiff longer.

When the knob comes off from the teakettle, or coffee pot, put in its place a cork, fastening it on the under side of the lid with a very fine nail, or even a large pin will do. It will save you many a burned finger.

When you buy toilet soap, take that which is unscented. Strong scent in soap often covers a multitude of defects and impurities. Buy all soap by the quantity so it may have a chance to become absolutely "cured" before using.

Unused table and bed linen should be washed and dried out of doors, at least twice a year, to prevent it from becoming yellow, and rotting in the folds. A supply of extra linen is well to have, but it is folly to have such quantities laid away that you cannot get around to use it all during the year.

If you have an invalid with a capricious appetite to cater for, try this recipe taken from Miss Farmer's Cookery for Convalescents: Scald one-third of a cupful of milk, and add one egg slightly beaten, one teaspoonful of butter and a little salt. Stir over hot water until of a creamy consistency and serve very hot, with strips of thin, crisp, toast.

Another appetite-provoker is to spread thin slices of bread with butter, place them on a tin and let them become brown and crisp in a moderate over. Bread prepared in this manner will have a peculiarly nutty flavor and will be easily digested by a weak stomach.

If a woman is too busy to take a daily walk outdoors, she should seek to get as much fresh air and healthful exercise in her home as possible.

Hold the body erect, the weight resting upon the balls of the feet, the chest active and thrown back, before an open window or door while inhaling deep draughts of fresh air. This should be done several times a day.

In sitting at the machine, table or desk, incline the body from the waist. Do not hunch the shoulders or bow the back.

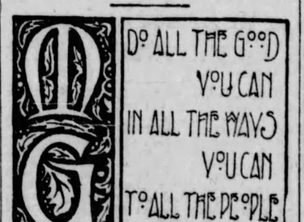
If the eyes become tired, rest them for a few seconds, either by closing easily or changing the direction and angle of vision by looking off from the work.

A swaying of the body (from the waist) backward and forward and to the right and left will rest the muscles of the waist and back.

For a few minutes lie flat upon the back, relax the entire body, become passive in mind and calm in spirit, and you will rise a renewed woman.—Woman's Home Companion.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the sphinx.
Push, said the button.
Take pains, said the window.
Never be led, said the pencil.
Be up to date, said the calendar.
Always keep cool, said the ice.
Do business on the tick, said the clock.
Never lose your head, said the barrel.
Do a driving business, said the hammer.
Aspire to greater things, said the nutmeg.
Make much of small things, said the microscope.
Never do anything offhand, said the glove.
Spend much time in reflection, said the mirror.
Never take sides, but be round when you're wanted, said the bell.
Sacrifice yourself, so that through others you may succeed.
Get a pull with the ring, said the doorbell.
Be sharp in all dealings, said the knife.
Find a good thing and stick to it, said the glue.
Trust to your stars for success, said the night.



Properly addressed, the stamp placed squarely and right side up in the upper right hand corner of the envelope, and "M. G. R." in the lower left hand corner; the letter as neatly written as if it had been done by machinery, the spelling and punctuation perfect, and the subject matter filled with kindly thoughts for all, the following letter may well be considered a model one. Miss Prudence congratulates the pupils who are taught by our "Buckeye Schoolma'am":

"This is a rainy evening and to keep my spirits up I will come in for a chat with the M. G. R's. I have an especial purpose in coming tonight. I wish to speak a few words to 'Henrietta,' who thinks because no one has asked for her, she isn't appreciated. My dear, there are 'so many of us' that we do not always remember the names of our friends, but be assured we all appreciate the letters even though we are slow in saying so.

"Let me tell you—confidentially—for I do not want any one to know I noticed it, I have been a member of the M. G. R. for six or seven years, and in all of that time I do not remember of but one person asking for me when I was silent for a long period. That one was "Buckeye Sunbeam," and I wonder why she does not shine on the column any more.

"'Missie' is another Ohio girl who wrote once in a while but has kept a 'great silence' for months. 'Cousin Patsy,' 'Pansy,' 'Unicetti,' 'Lena Rivers' and many others for whom I had an especial fancy have all relapsed into silence. Was it because I did fancy them?

"I wonder from what part of Indiana the girl from the 'Wabash' writes? and 'Dew o' June,' my heart has a warm corner reserved for Hoosier girls as I was once one myself.

"'Olive Branch,' you did well, and I hope those who are to write the other chapters will follow your example, and, being good M. G. R's., they will, of course. I hope we shall soon have another word from 'Illinois,' and before I say goodbye, let me suggest that the older members write often enough so the new ones will know that we appreciate them.—'Buckeye Schoolma'am.'"

However abundant the "crops" may be in Nebraska, there will certainly be a scarcity of "adjectives" if "Sunflower Kid" is allowed to go on using them in this extravagant manner. His letter—which is very welcome—goes to prove that no half-way measures obtain with him, and that he has fully and truly adopted his new home and is prepared to "stand up" for Nebraska as staunchly as he formerly did for Kansas.

Dear M. G. R's., spring will soon be here with its sunshine, its flowers, its leaves and its grasses. Yes, and nowhere is the grass greener, the flowers more beautiful, the trees with more abundant foliage, or the atmosphere more bracing than in Nebraska. Soil? The famed valley of the Nile is a Sahara by comparison. Productiveness? The Garden of Eden was the back yard of a tin-can factory compared with Nebraska land. Healthful? Baden, Nice, Long Branch, and Old Nassau were, and are, breeding places of germs and bacteria by comparison.

Nebraska—bless her—is the best place of all. Her hogs are the fattest, her steers the juciest, her sheep the woolliest her corn the largest, her wheat the finest, her alfalfa the best, her men the strongest, her women the prettiest and best in all creation. Her schools and colleges are the finest, her churches the soundest, her rivers and creeks the clearest and her fish the gamiest.

Her railroad trains the fastest, her skies the bluest, her climate the mildest, and her sun the brightest. She has a million and a quarter of happy people within her confines, and room for another million if they are honest, industrious and patriotic; but no room for a single anarchist, agitator, tramp or thief.

Even the most stolid, the most dyspeptic, the sourest, the grouchiest man alive, could scarcely refrain from poetry when started upon the subject of Nebraska. Of the forty-five great states in our glorious Union, the grandest, and the best is—Nebraska!—"Sunflower Kid."

"The Moorland Princess." The badge was sent to the address given, as was also some other matter, and all has been returned to this office as "uncalled for." Please write again giving exact address so it can be forwarded. Miss Prudence regrets very much that you have been so disappointed, but she sent the badge immediately.

To all who have written asking why thes second chapter of the story is not forthcoming, the Chaperone can only say it isn't published, because it has not been received. There is, without doubt, some good reason for the delay, which will be explained when "A Westerner" sends her paper. Just be patient and enjoy the good things we have every week.

IT IS TIME TO QUIT.

It is time to quit the grumbling,
Time to take a hopeful view,
Time to drop the foolish notion
That the world is all askew;
There are lots of blessings yet
That the world is booked to get,
And the good Lord in His mercy's saving some of them for you.

It is time to quit the sighing,
Time to look up with a smile,
For the good old world's revolving
In the same old steady style;
Wicked people day by day
Close the'r eyes and pass away,
And there won't be any left here but the righteous, after while.

It is time to quit the fretting
Over trifles that go wrong;
Think of all the joys you're getting,
All the blessings, right along;
Don't sit down disheartened, sad,
Over small rebuffs you've had,
Fortune tries our spirit often, just to make them good and strong.

It is time to quit believing
That there's nothing left to do
For the ones who'd be achieving;
Every day brings something new.
Don't give up the hope to rise,
Fair ahead the future lies,
And tomorrow may be bringing just the needed chance for you.

It is time to quit the grieving
For the good old happy days;
It is time to quit believing
Men are sunk in sinful ways;
Still the morning may be bright,
Still sweet dreams may come at night,
Fate has favors for the cheerful, but our grumbling never pays.

—S. E. Kiser in Woman's Home Companion.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR FEBRUARY.

New York.....Metta
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHAT AM I?

I am found in all parts of the world, and though I am quite harmless and peaceable, I am the object of the wildest superstition. To one I bring good luck; to another, I have an evil eye; I am the friend of witches, and Satan likes best to appear in my form. However, these notions worry me not, and my portrait "smiles" in the dry goods stores on friend and foe alike.

HELEN.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A blacksmith's tool.
2.—The native's name for a gorilla.
3.—A substitute in office.
4.—Without contents; empty.
5.—One of the deities of the ancient Romans.

U. NO. HOO.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many sets of four letters each may be formed out of eight different letters?

PERRY CROSS.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead uselessness, and leave usefulness.
Behead disposed of, and leave aged.
Behead pure, and leave hurry.
Behead twenty, and leave heart.
Behead work, and leave a lubricator.
Behead a face covering, and leave to inquire.
Behead a blaze, and leave anger.

SIMPLE JIM.

5.—QUERY.

Which one of the United States bought itself?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

By whom, and for whom, were the following lines penned?

"Here lies a poet. Stranger, if to thee
His claim to memory be obscure,
If thou wouldst learn how truly great was he,
Go ask it of the poor."

BUCKEYE SCHOOLMA'AM.

A LITTLE HOBGOBLIN.

Sometimes in the dusk of the evening there suddenly appears to the people in some parts of Java a strange looking little animal which the Javanese call malmags, or hobgoblins, because they look so unlike any real, living animal. Believing that these animals carry with them an evil influence, if one is seen on a tree near a rice field, the plantation is at once abandoned and left uncultivated.

THE HOBGOBLINS.

And yet these terrible beasts are no larger than a small rat and are entirely harmless.

Tarsius spectrum is the scientific name of these strange creatures. They live in trees, and go about at night, and are covered with thick fur, which is very soft. The tail is very long and covered with hair at the root and tip, while the middle portion of it is nearly bare. The ears are enormous and the jaw and nose small, the nose being set on the face like that of a pug dog's. The hind legs are of extraordinary length, and the hands are very peculiar. They are provided with curious claws and pads at the ends of the fingers like those on the toes of a tree-toad, and these pads enable the animal to retain its hold in any position.

This weird little creature when it discovers it is being looked at, fixes a pair of enormous yellow eyes upon the observer, erects its funny figure, and begins making the most wonderful leaps several feet directly up into the air. It is found in the Oriental Archipelago and the Philippine Islands, but is by no means a common animal even in the countries it inhabits.

THE GATE TO FAIRYLAND

"I know it's just stories," said Marjorie firmly to herself as she closed her book, "but I wish things like that did happen. I wish a funny fairy godmother would take me away to a beautiful palace, or a mysterious white bird would fly before me to an enchanted forest, or something."

She had been reading in the meadow and leaned back against the oak tree to think about it. Just then the saucy east wind snatched up her hat and sent it careering through the air at a great rate. At first she did not move, but as the hat sailed on and on, a sudden hope took possession of her. Suppose the wind was carrying her hat to fairyland? In that case all that was necessary was to follow it.

It really did seem as if the hat was bewitched. It would settle to the ground and lie until she almost reached it, and then it was up and away again. Across the field, across the road, down the lane it went, and at last it whisked suddenly over the high fence that shut in the little cottage that she had often seen. With a beating heart she climbed up and looked over. There was no one in sight, but a little lame girl sitting in her chair under the big elm tree.

"Please may I come and get my hat?" "Oh, yes!" said the lame girl, smiling brightly. "I would get it for you if I could."

But Marjorie did not see the bright smile nor the wistful look that followed her. She got her hat quickly and went out. She felt cross and disappointed because no adventure had been found by following the runaway hat. She went straight home and told her mother about it.

"Of course, I didn't expect to get to fairyland," she concluded, "but I thought something might happen besides just common every-day things."

"Still, you might have got to fairyland if you had known how, and, better yet, you might have taken some one with you," said her mother.

"What do you mean?" cried Marjorie.

"That little lame girl—her name is Laura Randal—has just moved here. She doesn't know any one; her parents are poor, and she has few books or games. If a girl of her own age would visit her, think how perfectly happy she might be made by a little attention and sharing of treasures."

"I see, mamma," said Marjorie, and a half hour later she was ready to start on a visit to Laura. Now Marjorie never did things by halves, and she had her brother's little wagon piled full of things out of which to construct the fairyland. She went down the lane to the cottage, looked over the fence again, and said:

"May I come in, please?"

And again the little lame girl smiled, and Marjorie drew her little wagon in through the gate.

"I've come to stay with you this afternoon, if I may. We will read my story books and have some fun, and after a while we will have a little picnic. My brother Harold is coming to help us eat. He's good at eating up everything that's left; and, besides, he's a jolly boy, he's just as much fun as a girl."

With this introduction Marjorie began unpacking her wares.

"We'll play I'm a peddler," she said, "and you're a lady. Please, madam, may I come in and show my goods?"

"Yes," said Laura, "if you're a nice polite peddler, and take off your hat, and scrape your shoes at the door."

Laura bought all of the books at fabulous prices, and seemed so eager to read them that Marjorie declared she would leave them there until every one had been read through. Then they made a comical scrap-book, cutting out all the pictures of people and animals, fitting new heads and bodies together, and what funny effects were produced.

Harold was on hand to take his share in the picnic, and, as the sun was setting he and Marjorie said goodby, with many promises to come again.

"I had a beautiful time today," said Marjorie to her mother.

"Yes," said her mother, "the way to fairyland is very easy. You just enter the little gate of kindness and go straight on."—S. S. Times.

Answers to Puzzles of March 10.

1.—John Jordan Chittenden.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Merom, Ishui, David, Dodai, India, Nisan. Primals—Middin; finals—Midian.
3.—$208 and 1-3. (See Chat.)
4.—Cap-a-pie.
5.—"Praise-God-Barebones" Parliament, so called from the quaint name of one of its members, was assembled by Cromwell, after he had driven the diminished House of Commons from their hall (1653).
6.—Omar Khayyam wrote:
"Each morning brings a thousand roses, so you say.
Yes, but where leaves the rose of yesterday?
And this same summer month that brings the rose,
Shall take Jamshyd and Kaikobad away."

Chat.

Owing to the fact that no Chat was printed last week, there was an unusually large class this morning.

It consisted of Helen, W. Lake, W. C. Mollett, Perry Cross, W. W. Quid, Mrs. J. H. Baker, W. P. E., M. E., Mabel Richards, George Vore and W. W. Linkous.

Helen, you are certainly a good girl, with your good lesson and "good wishes."

W. Lake, glad to see you again after so long an absence.

There was a mistake in the answer printed February 18 to the arithmetical problem of February 4. It should have been 2 and 8-11 minutes.

Attention has been called to this mistake by W. W. Linkous. Perry Cross and others, to whom the Schoolmistress, following the example of W. P. E., returns thanks for criticisms.

M. E., thank you for the soldier problem, but as it has already appeared more than once in the Column, it will not be available. Please try again.

W. W. Quid and Mrs. J. H. Baker, new pupils are always welcome.

"7 X," an old pupil under a new name, would like to ask U. No. Hoo if he knows "Quien Sabe."

W. P. E. says: "In the language of the wise man (slightly changed), 'As iron sharpeneth iron, so the wise man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.' Thanks for criticisms."

The Cozy Corner

Today we have third chapter of the serial story, sent by one who very modestly asks to have her name signed "A Neighbor." Another friend has sent the third chapter, but it was written with a lead pencil, and so blurred by the time it reached this office that it was quite impossible to use it.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Chapter Third

By

"A Neighbor."

"——for I make no pretensions to being a genius, and, therefore, would not be guilty of the eccentricities which are supposed to belong to that class. Like Uriah Heep, I am 'an 'umble man,' but have a great love for my art."

Soon the conversation turned upon musical themes, and Mr. Rhanes asked: "Under what teachers have you studied, Miss Weslake?"

A troubled expression came into those sad eyes as she replied: "Uncle and I have traveled so much, and I have had so many different instructors that I cannot remember their names; I only know that Mr. Rhanes is to be my teacher now," and she looked at him with a sad, sweet smile.

"Very well; it is quite unnecessary that I should know of whom you have received instruction. Will you be seated at the piano, and play for me; anything you may remember, that I may judge better of your ability, and as to how we should proceed with our work?"

She rose slowly from her chair, crossed the room and seated herself at the piano, struck a few low, sweet, plaintive chords that died away in the silent room like the wail of a saddened spirit, then turning to Mr. Rhanes with an unutterable look of suffering in her eyes, said: "I cannot think. Oh, Mr. Rhanes, you know what I would play; please play it for me."

Without a word he took his seat at the instrument and played that most lovely meditation, Gottschalk's "Last Hope."

Miss Weslake was visibly overcome, and tears fell from her eyes; the first tears she had shed for two long years. The music ceased, and as Mr. Rhanes turned from the piano, she advanced toward him with outstretched hands, saying:

"Oh, it was beautiful—so beautiful. It was home and mother once more, and brother Lisle and the garden where we played beside the fountain, and the sweet rest and peace of heaven."

Her teacher knew not what reply to make to this impassioned outburst, and simply said: "If my playing brings tears to your eyes, Miss Weslake, I shall not often play for you; let us take up some livelier theme." And the rest of the hour was devoted to a difficult study.

Shortly after Mr. Downes and his niece had taken their departure from the musician's studio, Dr. Newman called. The doctor was a man far advanced in the study of both physical and mental diseases, and was at that time making an especial study of the effect of music upon the insane, or those who were approaching that state. His idea was to secure the co-operation of Mr. Rhanes in restoring the clouded mind of Miss Weslake to its original brightness. As she refused to see him, he was obliged to depend almost entirely upon the information given him by Mr. Rhanes, who related the minutest details of all that had occurred during the hour Miss Weslake had been with him, Dr. Newton taking notes of all that was said or done.

"Are you acquainted with the nature of the accident which caused Miss Weslake's present mental condition?" asked Mr. Rhanes as the doctor closed his note book, and was about to leave the room.

"Yes, as it was told me by her uncle," was the reply, "and it is a sad story. She——"

(To be Continued.)

A "SURE CURE."

Dear Editor, please publish this for the benefit of the mothers who have children subject to the croup. I have eight children and this simple remedy has never failed to cure them of this trouble so common with children in the winter and springtime. Take a strip of cloth long enough to go around the child's neck; double it three or four thicknesses and wring it out of cold water; pin it around the throat and cover closely with a flannel cloth, put on so the air cannot reach the wet cloth.

As the under cloth becomes dry, wet it, and continue to steam the throat in this way until relief comes, which will be in a short time.

I have cured the worst cases of croup in this manner. Sometimes an emetic—a spoonful of ipecac or some other—will hasten the cure by enabling the child to throw off the mucus that comes in the throat, as the congestion is relieved by the cold water applications.—"An Experienced Mother."

A WORD FOR THE CAGED BIRDS

Now that we are on the subject of cruelty to animals, I wish to say a word in behalf of the caged birds. I think that unless we love these little captives enough to give them good and sufficient care, we ought not keep them at all.

Many times they are allowed to suffer and die for want of food and water; often they are forgotten and allowed to hang out of doors in the cold, or the extreme heat, with no protection from the sun or wind.

They are often left to the care of children who do not give them food or attention with any regularity, cleaning the cages only occasionally and attending to their need of food and water in the same way. I have a neighbor who left the care of a beautiful singer to her little daughter; noticing that the bird had ceased to sing and spent most of the day on the floor of the cage, she asked the child when she fed him. "Why, I don't feed him at all; he has plenty of cuttlebone yet, and I gave him his cupful of water last week."

It seems cruel enough to keep birds and animals shut up in cages, at the best, and the least we can do for them is to see that their natural wants are abundantly supplied, and that they have the best care possible.—"E. A. E.," Michigan.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

A FEW LENTEN DISHES.

For those who keep the forty days of fasting, when fish is used in place of so much meat, these recipes will be welcome, and equally so to others who occasionally prefer a change from flesh to fish.

Baked Fish.

Clean, rinse and wipe dry—inside and outside—a fish weighing about four pounds. Fill with a dressing made as for poultry only much drier, sew the fish together and lay it on a tin sheet in a dripping pan. Put in with the fish a lump of butter, salt and dredge with flour. After it has baked for ten minutes, baste with a little hot milk and do this until the fish is well done which can be known by its flaking from the bones. Remove to a hot platter and pour the gravy over it.

Planked Shad.

Have a plank three inches thick, two feet long and one and a half feet wide of hickory or oak; soft wood gives the fish a woody taste. Take a fish just from the water, split it down the back, clean, and wipe dry. Season with salt and pepper, and fasten it to the plank, skin side down, with four large headed tacks. Place before a fire of red coals with the large end of the fish down; in a few minutes turn the board so the other end will be down, and continue this until the flesh will be flaky when pierced with a fork. Spread with butter and serve on the plank, or slip from the plank to a hot platter. Whitefish are excellent cooked in this way.

A nice sauce to serve with fish is

Sauce Hollandaise.

Mix two tablespoonfuls of butter with one of flour, till smooth; place the bowl containing this over the fire in a dish of boiling water, add one cupful of boiling water and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly; add about one-half teaspoonful of salt. Take from the fire and add gradually the beaten yolks of two eggs, the juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley.

In boiling fish, wrap it in a piece of cheesecloth and it will come out in better shape to serve than if boiled without the cloth.

If a dish in which fish is cooked is covered, the fish will be soft and flabby.

If salt codfish is well soaked, then cut in strips and dropped into boiling fat, it will be even better than fresh fish fried. All fish when fried, should be done in deep fat instead of being sauted in a frying pan.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

Russia Is Assured That She Will Stand Neutral.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—11:30 p. m.—The government's private information is not completely reassuring as regards China's sincerity in observing a neutral attitude. Secret advices indicate that at least a powerful party in the Chinese government is abetting the Japanese. Although at first reluctant to credit these reports the Russian authorities continue to receive evidence that the Japanese contemplat landing on Chinese neutral territory, west of the Liao river, and 17,000 men are being held especially to await developments in that direction.

Moreover, the emperor's naval experts who have been studying carefully the puzzle as to where Vice Admiral Togo's fleet is coaling and provisioning, between its appearances off Port Arthur, are becoming more and more convinced that it is using as a base some quiet spot on the Chinese coast. After each disappearance not a word is heard of the fleet's whereabouts until it reappears. A calculation of time and distances shows it is quite impossible for the fleet to steam to Nagasaki or Hiroshima, take on board coal and ammunition and come back. It is also certain the Japanese warships could not take on coal, much less heavy projectiles, at sea in the face of the prevailing rough weather. The idea that they are using Chemulpo, Fusan or some other place on the Corean coast for this purpose is rejected, as it is believed that if such were the case the numerous secret correspondents and secret agents of the Russians in Corea would certainly have reported the fact. So by process of elimination the Russians seem compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the vessels of the Japanese fleet must be refilling their bunkers in some inlet on the Chinese coast, either on the Gulf of Liao-Tung or the Shan-Tung peninsula, so far from ports and inhabited centers that the correspondents are unable to get wind of it.

The dwindling number of Japanese battleships appearing off Port Arthur is increasing the conviction that many of them have had to put back to Japan for a thorough refitting.

A high naval officer said:

"We probably shall never know how many of their ships were crippled or sunk, at least until the war is over."

The failure of the Japanese to rush their operations evokes agreeable disappointment here, as it gives the Russians the time necessary to complete their preparations. A Japanese landing on the Liao-Tung peninsula, to besiege Port Arthur, would rather be welcomed now, as it would not be a large force, yet would weaken the frontal attack from Corea.

It was reported soon after the Japanese began their operations against Port Arthur that they had seized one of the Elliott islands situated in the Corean gulf, less than one hundred miles east by north of Port Arthur, for use as a base, and the Tokio correspondent of the London Times, March 7, cabled that a Japanese squadron took possession of Hai-Yang-Tao, one of the Elliott group, February 29. The correspondent added that the Japanese found there only stores of coal and signalling flags, the Russians having evacuated the island February 23.

TOOK A COTTA.

Manila, March 19.—News of an important military engagement has just been received from Catabalo, capital of the Province of Mindanao.

On March 7 detachments of the Seventeenth and Twenty-third infantry, Troop B, of the Fourteenth cavalry, and Gately's battery, in all 450 strong, under command of General Leonard Wood, attacked and captured the cotta (fort) which was held by the Datto Ali, who resists the anti-slavery law. His defensive works were destroyed and their abandonment forced by the accurate fire of the battery. Two thousand Moros made their retreat with a loss of one hundred. The Americans sustained no loss.

Twenty-four cannon, 46 lantacas (native artillelry), and a large quantity of ammunition were captured and the fortifications reduced.

Major Truitt and Captain MacCoy pursued and captured the Datto Iybagun and his retainers. Troops are now trailing Ali.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

New York, March 19.—Andrew Carnegie has given another $5,000,000 for educational purposes, says the Globe today, the fact becoming known just previous to Mr. Carnegie's sailing today for Europe. The formal announcement of the gift and its purposes will be made in a few days. In the meantime nothing can be learned beyond the fact that the gift is for educational purposes. It is said the gift is for the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, as Mr. Carnegie had guaranteed practically unlimited funds for the benefit of the fine arts department of that institution.

MAKES MEN VIGOROUS

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a remedy which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have longed about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

America's Greatest Specialist.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor,

and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

SULLY TALKS.

He Gives the Country a Great Big Bluff Which Don't Go.

New York, March 19.—"My suspension is only temporary," said Daniel J. Sully, the cotton speculator, the suspension of whose firm shook the speculative world yesterday. He made this declaration upon reaching his home after a conference at his offices extending late into the night. "I do not care to add anything to that simple statement," he continued, "and I shall not have any further statement to make, either today or Sunday."

Mr. Sully apparently was no more downcast than he was exultant not long ago, when the current report was that he had made several millions through the unprecedentedly high prices for cotton. He would not discuss the intimations that there might have been treachery at some point among his friends, nor would he indicate how soon he expected to resume operations. Those members of the cotton exchange who had contracts with Daniel J. Sully & Co., held a meeting after the close of business in the governing committee room of the exchange to discuss the situation. They were creditors of the suspended firm and many of them did not know whether they would be insolvent on the following day or not in case the failure was a bad one. It was decided to appoint a committee of leading brokers of which John McFadden was the chairman. They visited the office of Sully & Co., and made a formal inquiry as to the amount of cotton contracts which the firm had outstanding. No information was obtainable and after a protracted discussion the meeting was dissolved without any conclusion being reached. One of those present said afterwards: "We counted noses and that's about all we did. We gathered the information, however, that Sully does not hold 300,000 bales of cotton. The amount is far less than that I am glad to say and after a careful compilation it was the opinion of all present at the meeting that a safe estimate of his holdings would be about 225,000 bales."

Upon the average price of cotton today hinges the outcome of the failure. Should this be within reasonable bounds, the creditors will not fare so badly as at first might appear and Mr. Sully's hopeful views are grounded on this prospect.

When Daniel J. Sully arrived at his office today he immediately went into conference with his counsel, Mr. Cutcheon, of the firm of Hornblower, Miller & Byrne. Mr. Sully refused to make any direct statement, but through a clerk announced that he hoped to resume within four days. Matters were in better shape today than was hoped last night, it was said.

Superintendent King, of the cotton exchange, called at Mr. Sully's office soon after the latter's arrival, and got him to sign contracts releasing upwards of $1,000,000 of margin money due to cotton brokers in this city and various points in the country.

New York, March 19.—Daniel J. Sully, Samuel F. B. Morse, Edwin Hadley, jr., and William R. Fagan, carrying on business under the name of Daniel J. Sully & Co., dealers in cotton, coffee and grain, today assigned for the benefit of creditors to Joseph H. Hoadley. The assignment papers were filed by the attorneys for the firm.

New York, March 19.—Following the failure of the cotton firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co., announced on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, there was little to indicate at the opening of the morning session today any sensational developments, anticipated last night. The market opened irregular from 5 points lower to 24 points higher. The brokers about the pit were somewhat apprehensive, but were reassured by cable from Liverpool, and the announcement that the Sully firm expected to resume in four days.

Other failures were expected to follow the crash of the Sully house, but only one, that of J. H. Garrison, was announced before noon.

J. H. Garrison, whose suspension has been announced on the Cotton Exchange, is in Florida and no statement of his affairs will be given out pending his return. This, while a small firm, affected slightly the market, and attracted a volume of selling in May by room brokers. Shortly after the call a better feeling became apparent and it was evident that important trade inerests were doing their utmost to encourage the trade and uphold prices. Upon his arrival at his office Mr. Sully conferred with his attorneys, and an injunction was served on his lawyers restraining the firm from paying out any moneys. A little later the formal assignment was made, naming Joseph H. Hoadley as assignee. Mr. Hoadley immediately took charge of the affairs of the Sully firm. No direct statement was obtainable from Mr. Sully or any member of the firm but the following letter was sent by D. J. Sully & Company to Robert P. McDougall, president of the New York Cotton Exchange:

"While I am not prepared to make a statement of my affairs, I feel that as a member of this exchange I owe to you and its members at least to say that the same straightforward method with which my business has always been performed between us in the past will characterize my method of dealing with my creditors in this emergency.

"I am engaged in making a careful examination of my affairs and at the earliest possible moment I will report the result. Meantime, I crave the patient forbearance of you all, feeling assured that this embarrassment will be only a temporary one and that I will be able satisfactorily to adjust my affairs very speedly."

About $1,000,000 of margin money due to cotton brokers was released by Mr. Sully sign contracts.

Towards the close of the cotton market there was evidently a feeling of greater confidence and it seemed as though a concerted effort was being made to bid the market up to make the settling figures as favorable to the Sully people as possible. May sold at 13.87 and July at 14.06, with the market closing very steady at a net advance of from 40 to 70 points on the more active months, while the new crop was 5 to 15 points net higher. Sales were estimated at 350,000 bales. Leading Philadelphia spot interests were heavy, buyers on the advance and private advices from the south stated that spot offerings were being withdrawn.

THE FIFTH MAN WANTED

Trouble to Find Member Arbitration Board.

Chicago, March 22.—Residents of Chicago soon will be dodging arbitration board service as they now evade jury service, if the plan of the office building janitors is generally adopted. The union is in desperate straits for a fifth member of a board to adjust the wage scale with employers.

"We will submit no new names," said President Charles L. Fieldstack, of the union. "The managers have rejected those we have proposed, and we have justly declined to accept one of their suggestion. If I receive an adverse reply to my last recommendation I am prepared to propose this plan: That the arbitrators chosen by the managers and by the union meet in a down-town office, and proceed together to the street. The first man they encounter after leaving the building shall be elected as the fifth member of the board. Should the first decline to serve, the next will be tackled, and so on until one agrees."

According to the agreement between the managers' association and the union, any difference must be settled by arbitration. The present issue is over a demand by the janitors for an increase in wages of about $5 a month.

BIG LABOR STRIKE.

New York, March 18.—Twenty thousand bricklayers and laborers and about two thousand ironworkers are on strike and unless a settlement can be reached at a conference today, the strike will probably spread until about one hundred thousand men are involved. The employers, considering it improbable that any settlement will be reached, are preparing for the strike which they think will follow.

Members of other unions who will be out of work because they cannot proceed with building without the bricklayers, are said to be indignant that the bricklayers should tie up the whole building industry.

Twenty-five hundred lithographers have struck rather than be locked out. They quit work when they found they must sign the arbitration agreement or be discharged.

The employers say that fifty-five men have already signed the agreement and are ready to work, but the officers of the union declare positively that only sixteen men have signed.

Murderer for Congress.

Augusta, Ga., March 16.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman, recently acquitted of the murder of Editor N. G. Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., will announce his candidacy for congress in an interview in the Augusta Chronicle today. He will stand for the seat made vacant by the death of Congressman G. W. Croft, of North Carolina. The dead congressman was at one time the law partner of Tillman and was his leading counsel in the murder trial.

Nebraska Democrats.

Lincoln, Neb., March 16.—After a four hours' session, concluding at midnight, the Democratic state central committee last night decided to hold two state conventions. The first, to select delegates to the national convention, will be at Omaha, June 1. The nominating convention will be held at Lincoln, on a date between July 6 and September 1, to be designated by the committee. The name of former Chief Justice John J. Sullivan, of the state supreme court was presented to the committee as a possible candidate for Vice President.

Funny Mistake.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 17.—N. A. Johnson, a negro, who last week became the father of triplets, has offered to turn over the children to the United States government, under the impression that the President was encouraging race propagation by offering to rear triplets at government expense. When the negro was informed of his mistake he said he did not know what to do with his family.

Texas Anti-Trust Law.

Austin, Tex., March 17.—Suits for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were filed by County Attorney Brady under decision of State Attorney Ball Wednesday afternoon against the United States Fidelity & Guaranty company, of Baltimore, the Fidelity & Deposit company, of Maryland, and the American Bonding company, of Baltimore. It is alleged that the companies have entered into a trust to fix the prices of surety and guaranty bonds. A penalty of $2,500 is sought from each for this alleged violation. It is also alleged that defendants are trying to restrict trade and for this a penalty of $17,500 is asked from each.

Saloonkeeper Liable.

Springfield, Ill., March 17.—The appellate court, in a decision handed down today, holds that a saloonkeeper is liable for the death of a patron while under the influence of liquor sold by him. The case was that of Kate Algood, who was awarded $3,000 damages against William Botwinis, a saloonkeeper of this city, for the death of her husband, George Algood, who had been drinking in Botwinis' saloon, and who, while on his way home in an intoxicated condition, fell from his buggy and received injuries which resulted fatally.

Prairie Fires.

Hemingford, Neb., March 19.—Prairie fires have burned over 40,000 acres of splendid range land north and south of here, besides destroying some buildings and range horses and cattle. Many small ranchmen are completely burned out. A high wind prevails, but a large force is fighting the fire. The loss to the Burlington railroad is probably $25,000.

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VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON

Its Whereabouts Is Included in the Guessing—Heavy Russian Loss Is Reported.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—4:12 p. m.—The authorities here are skeptical in regard to the report that a Japanese squadron has been sighted off the port of New-Chwang.

There is no confirmation here of the report, purporting to come from London, that the Vladivostok squadron has reached Port Arthur.

Tokio, March 22.—A report is published here to the effect that a Japanese division was landed on the Liao Tung Peninsula March 19 and engaged the Russian troops in the rear of Port Arthur. Simultaneously the fleet bombarded the town and harbor.

The action began at 6 o'clock the evening of March 19 and continued until 10 o'clock the morning of March 20.

Sixteen ships were engaged in the attack, and the result is reported to have been the occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

Tokio, March 22.—A sharp encounter is reported to have occurred at Chyong Syong in which the Russians lost 600 in killed and wounded.

WITH A PINCH OF SALT

Rumors From Seat of War Must Be Taken.

London, March 22.—A number of rumors are printed in the newspapers here this morning, but they must be accepted with great reserve.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables a newspaper report of the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur after a combined land and sea attack Saturday and Sunday. It is asserted that a division of Japanese landed on the Liao Tung peninsula Saturday and engaged the Russians near Port Arthur while the fleet bombarded from Saturday evening until Sunday morning.

The same correspondent reports a sharp encounter at Chyong Syong, (on the Yalu river, about thirty miles northeast of Wijui), in which the Russians lost six hundred in killed or wounded.

The Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent hears from New Chwang that the Japanese crossed Tatung Pass, forty miles fom Hai Cheng, and that collisions occurred with the Russians.

Reports from Seoul and Tokio are to the effect that Marquis Ito has arranged to lend 5,000,000 yen, ($2,500,000) to Corea on easy terms. According to the Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent, China is appealing to the powers for an extension of a year in the period for the payment of the indemnity growing out of the boxer troubles.

The correspondent at Tien Tsin of the Daily Mail reports that Kataoka, a Japanese merchant and Russian spy, has been assassinated by being buried alive, but that the Japanese authorities disavow any knowledge of the assassins.

The Morning Post's Hamburg correspondent says that Russia has purchased the Hamburg steamer Hafis, which is now at Vladivostok, for $250,000, and that the vessel's name has been changed to Alexeitrapani.

PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN

Russian Paper Wants Powers to Interfere.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—1:50 p. m.—The Russ, in an editorial today on Russia's new protest against the violation of The Hague convention in bombarding the quarantine hospitals on the San-Chan-Tao islands, (opposite Port Dalny) declares Japan cannot meet the charge by pleading ignorance of the character of the buildings on the islands, as the bombardment of unfortified towns and buildings is forbidden by the same convention, and adds that Japan's act was a flouting of all the powers signatory thereto.

"Who knows," continues the Russ, "what excesses Japan may go to in violating international law? The obligations assumed by her, the feeling of solidity among the nations and the defense of the fundamental principles of humanity must compel the world, if not today, then tomorrow, to say to Japan: 'Thus far and no farther.'"

The editorial concludes with expressing the hope that Russia's protest will make an impression on the other powers.

PREPARING HER VESSELS

Japanese Getting Ready to Meet Baltic Fleet.

Paris, March 22.—The correspondent of the Figaro at Rome says that the Japanese legation there announced that the repairs to the Japanese fleet are actively proceeding in order that the vessels may be ready to meet the Russian Baltic fleet. The Russian battleships Mikasa and Hatsuse and the armored cruiser Iwate are in dock as are several cruisers and torpedo boats. It is intended, according to the information received from the Japanese legation, to have the fleet in perfect condition by the end of June, and therefore further bombardments of fortified places are improbable, especially as the artillery equipment of several of the battleships is being changed.

SCANDAL TALK IS HEARD

Outgrowth of Government's Proposed Tobacco Monopoly

Tokio, March 22.—A legislative scandal is threatening in connection with the proposal of the government to create a tobacco monopoly. It is alleged that certain members of the diet agreed to support the movement to increase the compensation paid to manufacturers for a share of the increase secured. It was originally proposed to pay the manufacturers a sum equal to three years' income and it is said that the illicit project was to secure four years' income. The police are investigating the matter and possibly it will be ventilated on the floor of the house. The incident is likely to have the effect of leaving the three years' provision unchanged.

Japanese Deny Report.

Tokio, March 22.—5:56 a. m.—The Japanese government denies the Paris report that France, acting in behalf of Russia, has protested to the Japanese government on account of the bombardment of the quarantine station, on the San-Chan-Tao islands (opposite Port Dalny) March 10. No protest on the subject has reached the Tokio government.

Firing Off Coast.

Yin Kow, March 22.—Firing was heard off the coast, apparently about six miles to the southward, fourteen shots having been heard between 7 and 7:30 this morning. The morning was hazy and it was impossible to distinguish objects at sea. A creditable report has reached here that two cruisers and five gunboats were off Kinchow yesterday.

Movements of Kuropatkin.

Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia, March 22.—General Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian troops in the Far East, who arrived here last evening, left for Lake Baikal this morning.

Effect of the Shells.

New York, March 17.—Three Norwegian steamers—the Brand, Argo and Seirestad, released a few days ago by the authorities at Port Arthur have arrived at Shanghai, according to a World dispatch from that city. The captains, who were put under oath by the Russians to reveal nothing they saw, refuse to speak of affairs at Port Arthur, but the correspondent asserts that members of the crews willingly told what they knew. During the last bombardment last Sunday the Argo lay alongside the battleship Retvizan in the harbor, and one of the Norwegians confirmed previous reports to the effect that a Japanese shell fell on the Retvizan's deck where it exploded, killing 19 officers and men.

Scarcely a residence in the new part of the town escaped damage.

Many of the inhabitants attempted to construct rude bomb-proof shelters.

One shell fell among a crowd of sightseers who gathered at a point of vantage and were gazing out to sea at the attacking fleet. The shell killed 25.

Three government clerks were killed while hurrying from the port admiral's office.

A cruiser lying at anchor a cable's length from the Retvizan, probably the Diana, was struck on the water line and set on fire. The sailors declare that 80 persons on board perished.

The supply of food in Port Arthur is still sufficient for the needs of the garrison, but it is entirely under the control of the military authorities who issue daily rations.

The Norwegians insist that when they left the Russian fleet had sailed with the view of making a dash for Vladivostok.

It is possible, however, that the vessels had merely gone on another scouting expedition. There remained in the harbor, beside the disabled warships, only the volunteer fleet steamer Kasan, four smaller Russian merchantmen, one whaler and the Russian hospital ship Mongolia, which had been struck by shells, killing half a dozen men.

The Skorri Sunk.

Che Foo, Thursday, March 17.—4 p. m.—While entering Port Arthur yesterday, the 16th inst., the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Skorri struck upon an unplaced mine and was blown up. Four of the crew were saved. Viceroy Alexieff wires a report confirming our account of the damage done to Port Arthur during the bombardment of the 10th. He says the story of a fire there is "a base fabrication."

New Headquarters.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—1:05 p. m.—The first headquarters of the Manchurian army after General Kuropatkin's arrival will be at Liao-Yang, the general having selected that point, instead of Mukden, whence to direct the operations. Liao-Yang is ten miles west of the railroad, being connected with the main road by a special line which will be completed by the time Gen. Kuropatkin arrives and has many advantages over Mukden.

Manchurian Brigands.

New York, March 18.—A band of mounted Manchurian brigands has swooped down upon a Russian outpost near Pan-La-Chan, a town near Port Arthur, says a despatch to the American from New Chwang. For a time the Russians withstood the attack, but were finally forced to retreat, leaving two Maxims on the field. The casualties are not stated.

The Russian flag, which has been flying on the public building at New Chwang, has been hauled down and replaced by the French emblem.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

Tokio, Wednesday, March 16.—The cabinet after a conference with the elder statesmen and other political leaders, has decided to submit proposals for the extension of the tobacco monopoly to include manufactured tobacco and the creation of a salt monopoly to a special diet convening on Friday next. This will involve a heavy outlay for the purchase of private tobacco manufacturing concerns and the salt interests, but the advisers of the government regard the expenditure at this time as wise. The cabinet has decided also to suggest increases in land income, business, wine, soy, sugar, stock exchange, miners, customs duty and stamp taxes, and in addition the creation of new taxes upon silk piece goods, kerosene and woollens, an estimated total increase amounting to 68,000,000 yen. The war expenses from the commencement of hostilities to the end of March are estimated at 156,000,000 yen, divided as follows: 108,000,000 yen for the army, and 47,000,000 yen for the navy. Of this sum only 50,000,000 yen has been disbursed, including the payment for the cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga, purchased abroad. The government plans to meet the expenditures to the end of March with 100,000,000 yen from exchequer bonds just sold; 29,000,000 yen from the special funds and 31,000,000 yen to be raised by a temporary loan.

The expenditures on account of the war from April next to December inclusive, is estimated at three hundred and eighty million yen, besides a special war reserve of 40,000,000 yen. The government plans to meet these expenditures by the issuance of 280,000,000 yen in exchequer bonds; 68,000,000 yen in war taxes; 7,000,000 yen balance on ordinary annual receipts and 25,000,000 yen from special fund. The foreign branches of the Yokohama special bank report subscriptions for the first issue of bonds totaling $50,000,000 yen. These bonds were largely subscribed for in the Hawaiian islands and San Francisco.

Spies Caught.

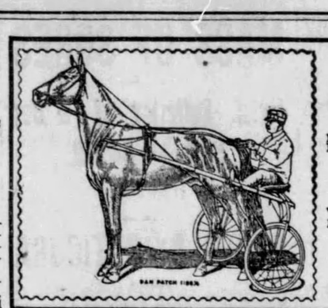
New York, March 16.—Russian sources report the capture on March 13 of eighteen Japanese spies, dressed as Chinese laborers, in the village of Waglin, near West Port Arthur, cables the Herald correspondent at Chefoo. It is supposed these men were landed from the fleet during Thursday's attack. The men were removed to Mukden under the viceroy's orders.

The Norwegian steamers Sirestad, Brand and Argo detained at Port Arthur since the opening of hostilities, have sailed under a guarantee not to call at any port within three days. The captains were forced to sign a sworn declaration not to reveal the present Russian situation.

Shot as a Spy.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—1:50 p. m.—Captain Ivkov, of the Manchurian commissariat service, has been summarily court-martialed and shot, for acting as a spy in the pay of the Japanese. When arrested on suspicion of espionage, documents found in Ivkov's possession, left no doubt of the truth of the charges that he had long been revealing military secrets to the Japanese. The tragic story became public through a simple announcement in the army organ today that Ivkov had been excluded from the service.

The government is building some armored trains for use on the Manchurian railroad, after the model of those used by the British in South Africa. They will not be employed so much on account of fear that the Japanese may cut the road as for their moral effect on the Chinese robber bands, who may become emboldened by the war. It is believed that when the bandits see the iron monsters they will not come near the railroad.



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EASTER LILIES ARRIVE

Steamship Load Comes From the Bermudas.

New York, March 22.—The first steamship load of Easter lilies has arrived here from Bermuda. This consignment was mainly for the far west, and as soon as the vessel docked express vans transferred the flowers to the railroad station, and they were started to their destinations. There were thousands of crates in the cargo, requiring the most delicate handling. It is said that more of the flowers will be brought north this year than ever before. Last year's short crop created scarcity, and high prices, but this season the blossoms are reported abundant.

ELEVEN ARE DEFEATED

Among Them Is Betts, Former Toledo Man.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Taft has received a mail report from Governor Wright regarding the recent gubernatorial elections in the Philippines from which it appears elections were held in 32 provinces with the result that 16 former governors were re-elected and 11 defeated, according to returns received up to time of mailing the report. Governor Wright said the elections had passed off quietly, and that great interest was manifested in the results. He added that the Filipinos showed themselves adepts in political methods and in some respects conducted their elections better than the people in the United States. One of the governors who failed of election is Capt. A. U. Betts, formerly of the volunteer army, but now a resident of Albay. Since his residence in the Philippines Captain Betts has married a Mistizo and has otherwise identified himself with the country. His successful competitor was Ramon Santos, a native. Captain Betts has protested against being counted out and similar protests have been filed with the Philippine commission by the defeated candidates in several other provinces.

LOCAL OPTION IN OHIO.

House Approves Temperance Measure by 70 to 31.

Columbus, O., March 22.—The Brannock district ontion bill passed the house this afternoon by a vote of 70 to 31.

Columbus, O., March 22.—An effort was made this morning, among members of the house, to agree upon an amendment to the Brannock local option bill. Representative Bassett, of Lucas county, inaugurated a movement to reduce the maximum number of qualified voters in an option district from 5,000 to $1,500. Superintendent Wheeler, of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, said he would agree to a reduction of the maximum from 5,000 to 3,500 or $3,000, but that was the limit. Bassett thought this still too large and a proposal to amend as suggested had to be fought out on the floor of the house. The vote on the Brannock bill was a special order of business for 1:30 this afternoon, and as amendments were to be offered and speeches made, the actual balloting will not occur until late in the afternoon.

At 1:30 Mr. Brannock called attention to the special order of business, and Mr. Worthington, of Belmont, demanded a call of the house. To the roll call 103 of the 110 members answered present.

After the reading of the bill by the clerk Mr. Brannock briefly explained the provisions of his bill.

Bert Fisher, of the temperance committee, said the bill did not seek to close a single saloon; that it is not a temperance measure, but essentially a home rule bill to check the spread of a danger which threatens our firesides.

Mr. Fisher said he was opposed to any amendments.

Mr. Manix, of Cuyahoga, offered an amendment that any district voted dry should not be entitled to any part of the liquor tax.

Representative Sawyer, of Cuyahoga, said he opposed the bill; that he deplored its spirit and predicted that its passage would enter into the fall campaign with disastrous results to the Republican party.

Manix amendment was lost on vive voce vote.

INDICTED A MILLIONAIRE

Cunningham Must Face Trial for Conspiracy.

Washington, March 22.—The interior department today received the following dispatch from Portland, Ore., dated today, reporting the latest development of the investigation of the public land frauds in the west:

"Charles Cunningham, the millionaire stockman of eastern Oregon, and six homesteaders procured by him, indicted today for conspiracy."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

LOCAL OPTION IN TEXAS

Supreme Court of the United States Sustains Law.

Washington, March 22.—In an opinion by Justice Holmes, the United States supreme court Monday upheld the local option law of the state of Texas. The case was that of Granville Rippey vs. the State of Texas. Rippey was convicted of selling liquor contrary to the law, and the state court of criminal appeals affirmed the verdict. Justice Holmes said that inasmuch as the state had absolute control of the liquor traffic within its borders Rippey had no case under the federal constitution.

THE MINERS' VOTE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—The tellers who counted the vote of the miners on the acceptance or rejection of the scale of wages offered by the operators, today announced the result as follows: Total votes cast, 165,887. For accepting the scale, 98,514; against the scale and in favor of a strike, 67,373; majority against a strike, 31,141.

Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, said a meeting of the joint sub-scale committee would in all probability be called for Indianapolis next Monday, when the scale would be signed up for two years and arrangements would be made for the next joint convention to meet two years from now.

COIN FOR JAPAN.

San Francisco, March 16.—The Examiner says that the San Francisco mint is making United States coin for the Japanese government, gold being sent here for coinage into money which will be used in the purchase of food and other supplies for the army and navy. The last two steamers from the Orient have each brought $2,000,000 worth of gold bullion from Japan.

LIQUID AIR ACCIDENT.

New York, March 16.—Liquid air killed one man and caused consternation among employes of the American Liquid Air Co., Tuesday. A man was working at a compressed air machine when the tank burst with a terrific report. One leg was torn from its socket and the other frightfully mutilated. He died before aid could be rendered. The other workmen were so frightened that they were unable to talk intelligently for over an hour afterwards.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. It is supposed that the air pressure was too great for the tank and it burst with a roar that could be heard as far east as Riverside drive. Residents in the neighborhood rushed from their homes in fright. Almost every pane of glass in the liquid air building was shattered and the laboratory wrecked.

Dr. John Allen of the health department arrived on the scene within a few minutes after the accident. "I had no idea there was a plant of this kind in the neighborhood," he said, "I shall investigate the place."

AT COLUMBUS MAY 3-4

Republican State Committee to Fix Convention Date.

Columbus, Ohio, March 22.—A forecast, as accurate as can be given of the proceedings of the Republican state central committee which meets this afternoon at the Neil, is as follows: Time and place of holding state convention will be made May 3 and 4, at Columbus; temporary chairman, Governor Herrick; temporary secretary, John R. Malloy; sergeant at arms, Squire W. F. Gass, of Cincinnati; special sergeant at arms to make preliminary arrangements, Silas N. Field, of Columbus. The basis of representation in convention will be one delegate for every 500 votes or major portion thereof, cast for Governor Herrick.

FOR A HANNA MEMORIAL

Senate to Hold Special Services March 31.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Senator Foraker, after a conference with President Pro Tempore Frye, has announced that memorial services in honor of the late Senator Hanna will be held in the Senate chamber March 31. The resolutions of sympathy will be introduced by Senator Foraker and a copy will be sent to the family, a number of whom are expected to attend the services. The speakers, outside of Senator Foraker, will be Senators Dick, Scott, Blackburn, Allison, Dolliver, Daniels, Kittridge, Fairbanks, Kerens, Cockrell, Hoar, Depew, Elkins and Spooner. This will be General Dick's first speech in the Senate.

NEW SALARY BILL.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Columbus, O., March 22.—Senator Harvey this afternoon introduced a salary bill for county auditors and treasurers, based upon tax receipts. Under it, the salary of the Lucas county auditor and treasurer would be $6,000 each.

Held in Servitude.

Jackson, Miss., March 17.—United States Marshal Wilson has arrested Ova Henderson and the three Legetts, of Kemper county, who are charged with having held Shep Griffin, a negro, in involuntary servitude, and whose sensational attempts at terrorizing their section were made public several days ago. The four men were indicted by the federal grand jury and gave bond in the sum of $25,000 each for their appearance for trial.

Called on the President.

Washington, March 18.—President Roosevelt received a call today from John L. Webster, of Nebraska, the presentation being made by Senator Millard. Mr. Webster has been endorsed by Republicans in Nebraska for the vice-presidency. The President and Mr. Webster had a cordial chat, but the interview, it is said, was without political significance.

Sampson Gave Banquet.

Guayaquil, Ecuador March 21.—United States Minister Sampson gave a banquet at Quito March 10, to President Plaza and his cabinet, the members of the diplomatic corps and high government officials. Speeches of a cordial nature were made.

HEREROS DEFENDED.

Missionary Denies Stories of Massacre of Women and Slaughter of Men.

Berlin, March 22.—A missionary in southwest Africa has written to the Reichsbote defending the Hereros against the charges of massacreing women and children and the indiscriminate slaughter of men. He gives the names of women who had been reported killed, but who are all alive, although the Hereros had opportunities to murder them. Native Christians, the missionary adds, assisted a number of women and children to reach the military stations safely. One native, Eliphas, offered his oxen to carry the women and children into Okhandja, notwithstanding the danger that the oxen might be seized.

A missionary named Brockmann went on foot, with women and children, unharmed through the hostile Hereros to Okhandja, and one German unmarried woman, who fled to Otjimbingue through the warlike hordes, arrived unharmed.

The missionary who wrote to the Reichsbote also related a case in which three Germans took refuge in his house, two of whom were traders and had a reputation for oppressing natives, and the third, named Martens, who a year ago traveled through Hereroland seeking for a spot to establish a farm, who gave the natives the impression of being fair minded and who maintained pleasant relations with them. Hostile Hereros came to the missionary's house and seized and shot the two traders, but they spared Martens.

The missionary further asserted that the Hereros rebelled partly through the oppressions of the traders, partly owing

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"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys---in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; the editors of the United States Dispensatory and the American Pharmacopoeia, both official works; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants this book in as many hands as well as a trial treatment of his discovery and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 1118 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

NEW TREATY

Now Being Drafted to Regulate Chinese Immigration.

Washington, March 21.—A new treaty, regulating the admission of Chinese into the United States is in preparation. The existing treaty, which was made by Secretary Gresham, and Minister Yu in 1894, will expire next December by limitation.

Because the administration of the Chinese exclusion law is now confided to the department of commerce and labor it has been necessary for Secretary Hay to call upon Secretary Cortelyou to assist in the formation of the new treaty. Secretary Cortelyou will deal with those sections of the treaty which practically prescribe the regulations which shall govern the admission of Chinese of the higher class and the exclusion of coolies. Secretary Hay will take care of the diplomatic sections of the treaty. While much reticence is observed at present as to the lines upon which the new convention is being framed, there is reason to believe that it will be more liberal in treatment of Chinese wishing to enter the United States, when they are not actually of the coolie class, than the existing treaty. There also may be made provision for the entry of Chinese laborers into the Panama Canal strip, though this is not certain. An attempt also has been made to avail of this opportunity to make more extensive use of Chinese labor in the Philippines.

BOOKER AND THE PRESIDENT

Washington, March 21.—Booker T. Washington, who was the first negro ever entertained at dinner at the White House, established another White House precedent Saturday night when he remained with the President until midnight. Mr. Washington went to the White House before 10 o'clock. The President was closeted with Assistant Postmaster General Bristow at the time, but when Mr. Washington was announced Mr. Roosevelt hurriedly concluded his conference with Mr. Bristow, and went into the red room, where Washington was waiting. They talked until five minutes after 12.

AN EXPUNGING RESOLUTION

Washington, March 21.—Immediately after the house of representatives met today, Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), rising to a question of the highest privilege, sent to the desk and had read a resolution charging that Representative Baker (Dem. N. Y.), under a leave to print given last Friday, had abused the privilege and attacked the honor and intergrity of Representative Babcock (Rep. Wis.), and providing that the remarks should be expunged from the record as not being a legitimate part of the debate on the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Hepburn insisted that there was a purpose throughout the whole of the remarks to bring reflection and to cast dishonor upon Mr. Babcock.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr. Williams found fault with certain statements recently put in the record, but he agreed that it was improper to attack the honor and integrity of a member under authority to extend remarks.

The resolution was adopted, after discussion, by a vote of 130 to 98.

BOOKER BANQUETED.

Washington, March 18.—One hundred and sixty of the most prominent negroes of the District of Columbia banqueted Booker T. Washington at Odd Fellows' hall here last night. Mr. Washington spoke this morning in the interest of the industrial class work of Mrs. Elizabeth Hobson being carried on at Norfolk, Va., at the residence of Congressman H. Klerke Porter, of Pennsylvania. Among those who are expected to be present are Morris K. Jesup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Wm. Slater, son of the philanthropist, and others interested in educational work. Mr. Washington will be tendered a reception by the negroes of the District tonight. Representatives from both houses of congress, the United States supreme court, Dr. Edward Everett Hale and others have accepted invitations to share the platform with Dr. Washington.

M'CALL COMMITTEE

Is Busy Investigating the Report on Postal Affairs.

Washington, March 21.—The McCall committee today continued its investigation of the report from the postoffice department concerning members of congress, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow continuing his testimony. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne also was present.

Mr. Burton asked Mr. Bristow if the clerk hire allowances were not made according to secret regulations in the postoffice department.

"There is a schedule, I understand," replied Mr. Bristow, "in the first assistant's office that is confidential, upon which these allowances are based. I would not want to say that Mr. Beavers, in the administration of that office, made these allowances in accordance to these regulations. I think he made them according to his own pleasure."

Mr. McCall asked if any congressman knew what the secret rule was.

"I don't know anything about that," was Mr. Bristow's response. "It is not in my own bureau and I could not say. I was informed by the first assistant Friday that it was accessible to members of congress."

Mr. Bristow did not know whether in actual practice members of congress ever had been informed about this secret test. He suggested that the first assistant would be able to give a more satisfactory answer.

Rent of fourth-class offices, it was explained by Mr. Bristow, was limited by law to a maximum of $400 a year and an allowance of $60 for fuel and light.

Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, took up the case at Johnson City, Tenn. He outlined the increase in population in the town, including the establishment of a soldiers' home, and then asked if Mr. Bristow did not think the rent increase from $300 to $400 was justifiable and that Mr. Brownlow was justified in making the request for the increase.

"Does that look suspicious?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"It would all depend upon the facts—whether any one else had a building that they wanted to rent to the government," Mr. Bristow replied.

The Humboldt, Tenn., case was next taken up where additional rent had been secured, and, there, too, Mr. Richardson stated that the town had grown and asked if there could be any censure justified.

"That, then, would not be a case in which rents had been increased by Mr. Beavers for his personal friends?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"Not if it was a legitimate rent," answered Mr. Bristow.

Mr. McCall—"In the brief that you make—"

"I beg your pardon," interrupted Mr. Bristow. "I did not make that brief."

"Well, you have said you were acquainted with it?"

"No. I never read it and have no knowledge of it, except the first seven pages."

Mr. Bartlett then read to Mr. Bristow a number of questions to ascertain the identity of the persons who had prepared the report, first asking with reference to that part of the report referring to clerk hire. Mr. Bristow said he had no information except what he had been told. He suggested that Mr. Wynne could answer that question. As to the lease section of the report he said he would furnish the committee a list of the inspectors who made up the report.

Mr. Bartlett also wanted to know how the report was sent to the house committee on postoffices and postroads, and if by messenger who the messenger was.

Mr. Bristow had no knowledge on this point.

"Do you know whether this report, after it was compiled, was submitted to any other person than officials of the postoffice department:

"I have no knowledge," was the reply.

Mr. Burton took the witness in hand and stated that the investigation of the committee was largely due to the Bristow report of last October.

"Do you say," continued Mr. Burton, "that in this report to the postoffice committee concerning members of congress, there is no proof of improper conduct on the part of any member of the present congress? First, I will ask with reference to clerk hire."

"Well, I could not say. I have not been able to go over it and examine it."

Mr. McCall—"Will you go over that document?"

"I will, if the committee desires me to go through that document and state whether in my judgment it contains anything to reflect on congressmen."

Mr. Bristow added that this would take him several months. The lease section of the report was referred to and the same question asked with reference to criticism on members of congress. Mr. Bristow said he had not in mind any cases outside the three cases he had prepared. He explained further that in his report of the postal investigation dated October 24, he was not endeavoring to ascertain whether a member of congress had done a proper or improper act. Continuing, Mr. Bristow said:

"What I was endeavoring to investigate was Mr. Beavers. That report refers to the methods of his administration and in discussing it necessitated bringing in instances where members of congress had made recommendations that he had allowed where I considered such allowances improper. I did not consider it incumbent on me to state whether a member of congress had done anything improper or not. I simply set forth the facts and drew my conclusion with reference to Mr. Beavers' administration."

ROOSEVELT CAN'T ATTEND.

Washington, March 17.—President Roosevelt will not attend the formal opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. When President Francis, of the Exposition company, was in Washington recently he presented to the President and to members of the cabinet an urgent invitation to attend the opening exercises of the fair, expressing the hope that the President not only would make it convenient to be present, but also participate in the ceremonies. The President then said that he probably would not be able to go to St. Louis at that time. Since then he has decided that he will not be able to be present at the opening of the fair. It is problematical indeed whether the President will visit the fair at any time, although it is understood he has not decided definitely not to go to the exposition. It is a cause of regret to him that, at present at least, he does not see his way clear to be among the fair's visitors at some time during its progress.

THE ILLINOIS.

Washington, March 19.—A dispatch was received at the navy department from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commandant of the New York navy yard, saying that the battleship Illinois had been docked and that preliminary investigation showed that the strut had been broken, but it had not yet been ascertained whether the shaft of the propeller had been bent by her recent collision with the battleship Missouri. Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, will go to New York personally to investigate the extent of the damage. It was said yesterday that the Illinois would be disabled for at least two months.

Machen's Appeal.

Washington, March 16.—The appeal of August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the postal investigation, was perfected today by the filing of the appeal bonds of $100 each and their approval by Justice Pritchard.

END OF THE TESTIMONY

Investigation of the Charges Agains Dietrich Closes.

Washington, March 22.—So far as the taking of testimony is concerned, the investigation of the charges against Senator Dietrich was concluded Monday afternoon by the select senatorial committee. U. S. Rohrer of Hastings, Neb., denied an alleged conversation with William M. Dutton relative to the appointment of Haman as deputy postmaster, in which the question of paying $500 for Haman's appointment is said to have come up. Senator Dietrich stated he had intended calling Senator Fairbanks to testify to the fact that he (Senator Dietrich) had requested Mr. Fairbanks to insert a paragraph in the omnibus appropriation bill appropriating a sum of money for a public building in Hastings. It was decided that nothing final should be done until after the return of Senator Pettus from the funeral of the late Representative Thompson, of Alabama.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, March 21.—The interstate commerce commission today announced its decision in the case of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, complainant, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, intervener, against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other railroad companies entering the city of Chicago. The commission holds that the statute of limitations does not apply to the suit of the members of the association for damages and defines the procedure to be followed in procuring reparation through the committee.

The complainant and the intervener are given leave to show to what territory the through rate reduction of 1896 applied and if it appears that there was territory to which such reduction did not apply and in which no reduction has been made, defendants will be allowed to show, since conditions may have changed, subsequent to the making of the original order, that the through rate from that territory is reasonable and just, notwithstanding the addition of the terminal charge of $2 per car in Chicago

HEARST'S METHODS.

Washington, March 21.—Indiana Democrats in Washington are following with keen interest William R. Hearst's campaign to capture control of their party organization. Mr. Hearst has opened headquarters in one of the principal buildings in Indianapolis in charge of Oscar Henderson. Mr. Henderson is now directing a fight to oust Tom Taggart from control of the party machine, but Indiana Democrats here do not know who is Mr. Hearst's candidate for chairman of the state central committee should Mr. Taggart be forced to quit. The Democratic congressional committee has been furnishing the country newspapers with weekly Hearst contributions for over a year, the work being in charge of the secretary of that committee, an ardent Hearst admirer. Indiana Democrats would not be surprised should Hearst encompass the defeat of Taggart and secure control of the state central committee.

BRISTOW'S TESTIMONY.

Washington, March 18.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow in testifying before the house special committee on the postoffice report, claimed for himself responsibility for only the first seven pages of the report which was sent to the postoffice committee, and said the other portions of the document were the work of other officials of the department. The clerk hire section, he said was prepared in the office of the first assistant postmaster general and that part relating to leases by inspectors and others in his own department.

Mr. Bristow's testimony threw considerable light on all phases of the inquiry. He practically cleared members of congress from wrong-doing touching the clerk hire section of the report by stating that it was the duty of the first assistant's office to ascertain the condition of the work in an office where an increase had been recomended.

TAFT'S SUGGESTIONS.

Washington, March 17.—Secretary Taft continued his discussion of Philippine matters today before the house committee on insular affairs. The Cooper bill amending the civil government act was the basis of discussion. In addition to the provisions in this bill Secretary Taft suggested an amendment to the coinage law, so as to authorize the Philippine treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos, instead of denominations of from 2 to 10 pesos. The silver certificates were very popular in the Philippines, he said. The secretary advocated the repeal of the tonnage tax on vessels arriving at Manila to encourage the landing of large steamers from San Francisco, Hong Kong and Singapore. The present system imposes a tax on the capacity of the steamer instead of the amount of freight and the expense acts as a discrimination against large steamers. This tax is now six cents a ton.

ELECTION CONTEST.

Washington, March 18.—The House today agreed to the report of the committee on elections No. 1, declaring that Alexander D. Dantzler, contestant, was not elected to Congress from the First district of South Carolina. Also that Julius Kahn, contestant, was not elected from the Fourth California district, also that James Moody, contestant, was not elected from the Tenth district of North Carolina. This confirms the titles of Representatives Lever, Livernash and Gudger in their seats.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, March 21.—Justice Holmes, of the supreme court of the United States, today delivered the opinion of that court in the case of James C. Fargo, President of the American Express company, vs. Wm. H. Hart, auditor of the state of Indiana, reversing the decree of the circuit court for the district of Indiana.

The case involved the Indiana law of 1893, providing for the taxation of express companies, telegraph companies, etc., the operating of which the express company resisted on the ground that the effect of it was to tax the outside property of the company. The circuit court upheld the state authorities. The opinion of the supreme court was based on the ground that the system of taxation proposed is an interference with interstate commerce.

"It involved an attempt," said Justice Holmes, "to tax property beyond the jurisdiction of the state and to throw an unconstitutional burden on commerce among the states."

The chief justice and Justices Brewer and Day dissented.

Colonel Bingham's Injury.

Washington, March 21.—A letter received at the White House today from an official of the Buffalo general hospital indicates that the injury received on Saturday by Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, formerly superintendent of public buildings and grounds and now engineer in charge of the Buffalo district, was more serious than indicated in the dispatches. He sustained a double compound fracture of the left leg just below the thigh involving the knee, and a fracture of the left leg near the ankle. Considerable fragments of bone were removed from the fractures near the thigh. The fracture at the ankle is not so serious.

Extending Civil Service.

Washington, March 19.—The President has issued an executive order applying civil service rules to the service of the war department in the Philippines, and also classifying employes in the service specially commended.

MASS OF SORES

Awful Suffering of a Boy from an Itching Humour.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Not One Square Inch of Skin on His Whole Body Was Unaffected.

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did not do any good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura Remedies he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. I used the Cuticura Resolvent for his blood, and now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day."

ROBERT WATTAM,
4922 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1897.

No return in six years, Mr. Wattam writes, Feb. 23, 1903.

"Your letter of the 21st in regard to the case of my little boy at hand. I am truly thankful to say that the cure effected by the Cuticura Remedies has been a most thorough and successful cure to date."

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

ANOTHER PASS DECISION

Railroad Held Exempt From Damage for Injury.

Washington, March 22.—The United States supreme court has again decided that persons traveling on railroads may not secure damages in case of accident when they ride on passes, and the decision went to the extent of applying the principle to such passengers who are not familiar with the contract usually printed on the back of passes. The case decided was that of John D. Boering and his wife, Mearling Boering, vs. the Chesapeake Beach Railway Co. Mrs. Boerling was injured in an accident on the road while traveling on a pass issued to herself and her husband, containing the usual stipulation of exemption from damage. It was urged that she had been made aware of the stipulation and that even if not liable on general principles the company must be so on account of her ignorance. The court did not accept this view. The opinion was delivered by Justice Brewer, who said:

"Here there was no contract of carriage, and that fact was known to Mrs. Boerling. She was simply given permission to ride in the coaches of the defendant. Accepting this privilege she was bound to know the conditions thereof. She may not, through the intermediary of an agent, obtain a privilege—a mere license—and then plead that she did not know upon what conditions it was granted. A carrier is not bound any more than any other owner of property who grants a privilege to hunt the party to whom the privilege is given and see that all the conditions attached to it are made known. The duty rests rather upon the one receiving the privilege to ascertain those conditions."

WILL REMOVE SUMMERS.

Washington, March 17.—As a result of the inquiry into the charges against Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, Williamson S. Summers, United States district attorney of Nebraska, will be removed from office. President Roosevelt today informed Senator Dietrich and Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, that he would take such action against Mr. Summers. The probabilities are that Chairman Lindsay, of the Republican state committee of Nebraska, will be appointed to succeed him.

Omaha, Neb., March 17.—District Attorney W. H. Summers was shown the Washington dispatch stating that he would be removed from office as a result of the Dietrich investigation, and refused to discuss the matter, remarking: "Just say that silence is golden."

Friends of Mr. Summers, however, have anticipated action of this nature, and the announcement did not come as a surprise to them.

A FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Cleveland, O., March 19. Wild scenes of disorder marked the opening of the Twentieth district Republican congressional convention here, today, as a result of a fight between the Dick and Filipno factions. The trouble started when the Dick men nominated Charles Leach as chairman, the Filipinos having already selected J. C. Ward, of Lake county, as the presiding officer. When Leach attempted to take the chair he was assaulted by the Filipinos, and a hand to hand fight followed, which quickly became general. The police finally arrived in force, and restored partial order. Each faction, however, nominated its own committees and tickets. The Filipinos renominated Jacob A. Beidler for congress, and A. T. Spitzer and F. H. Eggers as delegates to the national convention. The Dick delegates nominated Jacob A. Beidler for congress by acclamation, and choose J. B. Zerbe and A. T. Spitzer as delegates to the national convention.

The local adherents of Senator Foraker are known as "Filipinos."

CARNEGIE'S NEW SCHOOL.

New York, March 16.—The offer of Andrew Carnegie to provide funds for a union engineering building as a home for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute and Mining Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Engineers' Club, of New York, having been accepted, Mr. Carnegie Tuesday placed at the disposal of the three national engineering societies and the club the sum of $1,500,000 for that purpose. The recipients have provided a site on West Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Fiftieth and Sixtieth avenues, on which the erection of a building, probably twelve stories in height, will be begun July 1.

The three national societies will have their headquarters in it and several kindred organizations have made requests for accommodations therein. It will contain four or five auditoriums of different sizes, suitably equipped for scientific meetings, lectures and demonstrations, an engineering museum and quarters for the society libraries.

LEGACIES FOR OLD LOVES

Monroe Alderman Left $10,000 Each to 3 Women.

Monroe, Mich., March 22.—Alderman Waters, Monroe's richest bachelor, maintains his fame for peculiarity even after his death, by the disposition of his property. His will has been probated here.

Three of his old sweethearts are remembered, each with $10,000 in gilt-edged, convertible securities. The women are Miss Alice Kendell, city librarian here; Miss Kate O'Reilley, a saleswoman in a Detroit store, and Mrs. Nellie Calahan of Saginaw. The remainder of his $80,000 is left to relatives.

COAL MATTERS SETTLED.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 21.—The coal operators and miners, composing the joint sub-scale committee of the central competitive district, who were unsuccessful in their efforts in joint convention to consummate an agreement as to a new wage scale to become operative April 1, arrived in the city last night, to sign the two years' contract providing for a wage scale with a reduction of 5.55 per cent from the existing schedule, which was accepted by the United Mine Workers by a referendum vote taken last Tuesday. Both miners and operators freely expressed their gratification at the successful termination of the wage contest. The articles were signed today.

The new scale, embracing a contract for two years, provides for a reduction in wages of 5.55 per cent, roughly speaking, or a general reduction of equivalent to one-half of the last increase in wages. There are exceptions to this, one of the principal exceptions being in regard to drivers. The drivers' wages were increased last year from $2.25 to $2.28 and then to $2.56. Instead of making the reduction equivalent to one-half of the difference between $2.25 and $2.56, the reduction will be figured on a basis of the difference between $2.28 and $2.56. Following the signing of the scale the time for the next joint conference between the miners and the operators of the central competitive field will be set, probably for some day in January, 1906. As the contract is for two years, it will not be necessary to hold a joint conference next year.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

Dover, Del., March 16.—The Union Republican state convention was held here today. The platform adopted favors the present tariff and advocates a repeal of the civil service law.

On behalf of the resolutions committee, Mr. Addicks read a resolution commending President Roosevelt and his administration and instructing the delegates to the Chicago convention to vote for his renomination and use all honorable means to bring about that result. The resolution was adopted.

Though no formal action was taken with reference to dropping the word "union" from the party name it was virtually dropped, as it did not appear in the platform.

The following delegates to the Chicago convention were elected: J. Edward Addicks, of Claymont; Senator J. Frank Allee, of Dover; Governor John Hunn, of Wyoming; Secretary of State C. R. Layton, of Dover; Francis S. Bradley, of Wilmington, and Dr. G. Layton Grier, of Milford.

A FORCEFUL ORDER.

Kansas City, Mo., March 19.—A restraining order of wide scope was issued last night by Judge Phillips, of the United States court, against the local unions of the iron workers, the hoisting engineers and the pile drivers. The members of these unions are forbidden to in any way interfere with the work now being done by the Riverside iron works, of New Jersey, a company which has several buildings under construction in Kansas City.

The injunction is a direct outgrowth of the recent wrecking of iron work which the New Jersey company had erected at the Proctor & Gamble plant in Armourdale. Deputy United States marshals last night served notice of the temporary injunction upon members of the unions. The writs are returnable March 30. All of the buildings on which the plaintiff company is doing work is being closely guarded.

SLAVIC FOLLY.

New York, March 19.—Resolutions pledging support and extending sympathy to the Russian people in their struggle with the Japanese, were adopted at a meeting here of American citizens of Slavic origin. While deploring the necessity of taking up arms the resolutions state that the subscribers reserve the right to commit themselves to any cause, and support is offered Russia because:

"First—We are firmly convinced that the Russian people are waging a war of self-defense and not one of conquest.

"Second—We recognize that a nation throbbing with virility and ambition like the Russian nation must have an outlet to an ice free seaboard.

"Third—We are not unmindful of the enduring services which the Russian people had rendered the cause of Christianity, and,

"Fourth—We maintain that there is less to fear from the peaceful aggression of the Russian people than there is to dread from the industrial and commercial domination of the Pacific ocean by 500,000,000 yellow men to whose traditions, mode of life, and thoughts we are and must remain strangers."

AN IROQUOIS MEMORIAL.

Chicago, March 17.—A certificate of incorporation of the Iroquois Memorial Emergency hospital has been filed with the county recorder. The certificate states that the purpose of incorporation is to provide and maintain an emergency hospital in Chicago in memory of the victims of the Iroquois theatre fire. The management of the corporation is invested in the following board of directors: Emil G. Hirsch; Charles Dickinson; Frederick B. Crossley; Richard T. Crane, jr., and Albert A. Sprague, 2d.

A DATTO KILLED

Manila, March 21.—The datto Hassen, who wounded Major H. L. Scott during an engagement in Jolo in November last, has been killed by pursuing troops. All the other dattos aided the troops in locating Hassen. Everything is peaceful now with no opposition of any kind to the American rule on the island of Jolo.

Ladrones attacked a surveying party yesterday, ten miles north of Calamba. A. S. Perkins, who was in charge of the surveying party, was wounded in the battle, and one private of the constabulary was killed and another wounded.

SETTLED STATE POLITICS!

New York, March 21.—At a conference held Sunday between Senator Thomas C. Platt, Governor Odell, Colonel Dunn, chairman of the Republican state committee and many other prominent Republicans after a full exchange of views and statements by Sen. Platt and Governor Odell, it was unaimously agreed that Senator Platt should continue, as in the past, the active leader of the party. It was also agreed that Governor Odell should be selected as chairman of the state committee to be chosen at the approaching convention in April.

It was further agreed that where there were local contests for leadership in the party there should be no interference for or against either one, either by Senator Platt or Governor Odell.

PRAYERS WITHOUT WORKS

Usual Fatal Ending to Criminal Fanaticism.

Tiffin, O., March 22.—The little community of Republic, near here, is greatly wrought up over the death of Mrs. Adam Breidweiser, a Faith Curist, which occurred yesterday from pneumonia. Breidwiser and his wife belonged to the sect of Faith Curists and the husband obdurately refused to employ a physician to care for his wife. When the woman's relatives saw that she was steadily growing worse, despite the prayers that were being offered in her behalf, they themselves secured medical treatment for her. The help came too late and the woman died. The husband is only the more strongly intrenched in his faith, and praises the Lord for His acts, saying that it was His will that the death should occur.

FOLLOWED HOME CUSTOM

Chinese Artisans Smash Wooden Images at Fair.

St. Louis, March 22.—Four valuable wooden images, elaborately carved, were broken to pieces Monday at the world's fair grounds by four Chinese artisans, whose object was to show that they were not thieves. They had been instructed to take the images from the Chinese pavilion to the Chinese commissioners in the city, but through an error had not been provided with a special permit, as it required for persons who carry articles from the fair grounds.

A gatekeeper stopped the Chinamen and investigated their packages. The foreigners could not understand English, but they perceived that they would not be permitted to take the images through the gates. Thereupon each broke his image into pieces. An interpreter was summoned.

"In China, when a man is accused of stealing anything found in his possession," he said, "he immediately destroys it to show that he is no thief."

AGAINST LYNCHING.

Memphis, Tenn., March 21.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Grenada, Miss., says:

An anti-lynching crusade has been inaugurated by the W. R. Barksdale camp, United Confederate Veterans, of this city. The following significant resolutions were unanimously adopted at a largely attended meeting of the camp:

First. That we are unalterably opposed to the lynching of a human being, save, perhaps, for the one unmentionable crime.

Second. That, as Confederate veterans and law-abiding citizens of Mississippi and of the United States, we are violently, vehemently and eternally opposed to the practice of burning a human being for any crime whatsoever.

Third. That we appeal in thundering tones to all Confederates, their wives and daughters, and to that great and glorious organization, the Daughters of the Confederacy, one and all, to arise in their might and by precept and example, voice and pen, moral force and influence, help put a stop to this diabolical, barbaric, unlawful, inhuman and ungodly crime of burning human beings.

Fourth. That we heartily approve of and applaud the action of Gov. Vardaman in his recent successful efforts to save a criminal from a mob bent on burning.

An Oil Fire.

Beaumont, Tex., March 19.—A second fire Friday wiped out a portion of the Batson oil field, which escaped Wednesday night's conflagration. The Moonshine gusher caught fire, throwing a stream of burning oil across the field, but the big storage tanks containing many thousands of barrels of oil escaped injury. Seven small 12,000 barrel tanks filled with oil were destroyed with several derricks and a number of drilling rigs. The loss is placed at $100,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 22.—Close.—The close of wheat was strong. The market was feverish throughout the day, but under the influence of light offerings and the light receipts of the southwest the market rose steadily and gradually. Considerable bidding was engaged in but few sales were consummated. The absence of the millers in the northwest in the market was a factor. Heavy buying orders by Chicago brokers was accredited to foreign demands. The opening prices of wheat were strong today due to the reported buying of shorts and scalpers. The weather reports showed plenty of moisture. Foreign cables opened strong. Little trading done. The cash demand was good, having a beneficial effect.

Primary wheat receipts today were 479,000 bushels, against 596,000 last week, and 337,000 a year ago; shipments were 424,000, against 408,000 and 332,000.

The close of corn was weaker. The market lacked support and the offerings were many to few buyers. The foreign demand was light.

Oats opened a ¼c up on May and ¼c up asked on July. The market was dull and no trading of proportions reported. Foreign cables reported no change, the market remaining firm. The market is reported heavily oversold. Weather conditions continue the same.

Primary corn receipts were 483,000 bushels, against 536,000 a week ago and 485,000 a year ago; shipments were 346,000, as against 321,000 and 407,000.

Oats, towards the close, suffered in sympathy with corn. Little trading was reported. Offerings were light. Demand weak.

Oats opened firm in sympathy with corn. No trading is reported, the market remaining inactive. The Armour and Cudahy brokers are reported to have buying orders for the September.

Clover seed continued to raise in price from the early morning. Little trading was reported, the heaviest purchaser being a seed firm from Milwaukee. The close was strong in the cash and all futures.

Clover seed showed a reaction over yesterday's actions. The market opened up firm at yesterday's close. The noon quotation showed an advance of 2½c over the opening figures. The receipts today are 800 bags, against 830 a week ago and 450 a year ago; shipments were 950 bags, against 770 and 1,125.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Close.	Mch. 21 Close.
Wheat—						
Cash	.99	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00		98¾
May	97¼	99	98	98¼		97¾
July	88¼	89	88¼	88¼		88¾
Corn—						
Cash				47½		48
May	48¼	48¾	48	47¾		48¼
July	49	49	48¾	48¾		48¾
Sept.			49¼	49½		49½
Oats—						
Cash				43¼		43½
May	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾		42
July	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼		39¼
Sept				33		34
Clover seed—						
Cash	$6.37½	$6.50	$6.47½	$6.50		$6.37½
March	6.37½	6.47½	6.35	6.50		6.37½
April	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.40		6.27½
Oct	5.47½	5.45	5.45	5.45		5.43
Rye				73		72
Timothy—						
Prime				$1.40		$1.45
Alsike—						
Prime				6.20		6.20

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
May	92	92¾	91⅝	92¼		92
July (new)	86¼	87⅛	86	86¾		86¾
July (old)	87	88¼	87¼	87¾		87⅝
Sept (new)	80¾	81¼	80¼	80⅝		80⅝
Sept (old)	81¾	82⅜	81⅝	82		81½
Corn—						
May	52⅞	53¼	51⅞	50		52⅜
July	50⅞	50⅝	49¼	49⅜		50⅛
Sept	49⅜	49⅞	49	48⅞		49⅜
Oats—						
May	40¼	40¼	39¼	39¼		40
July	38⅞	39	37⅜	37⅝		38⅝
Sept	33½	33¾	32¼	32		33¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
May	95⅞	97	96¼	96¼		96
July	91⅞	92⅞	91⅞	92¼		92
Corn—						
May	57¼	....	....	57¼		58¼

July	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅝		55⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
May	90¾	91⅞	90¾	91½		90½
July	82½	82⅝	81⅞	82¼		82

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—						
May	....	....	....	....		95¼
July	....	....	....	....		93⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—						
May	....	....	....	....		94½
July	....	....	....	....		93¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—						
May	$13.20	$13.30	$13.05	$13.05		$13.10
July	13.40	13.40	13.25	13.27		13.30
Lard—						
May	7.02	7.05	6.97	6.97		6.92
July	7.17	7.17	7.12	7.12		7.10
Ribs—						
May	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.80		6.77
July	7.00	7.05	6.95	6.95		6.92

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 22.—Wall Street.—The tone of the opening stock market today was hesitating and irregular. United States Steel preferred opened down a quarter on the sale of 1,100 shares and then fluctuated uncertainly. St. Paul opened up ⅜ on the transfer of a hundred shares and then lost it on offerings of upward of a thousand shares. Changes generally were small. The market became heavy in tone, prices running off slightly in sympathy with the pressure against St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and United States Steel preferred. Supporting orders checked the declines and there were full recoveries in a number of leaders. St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Amalgamated, Sugar and Brooklyn Transit rose slightly over last night. The market did not hold well on the rise. Material changes were made in some of the less known stocks. Great Northern advanced 4 per cent, Consolidated Gas 1½ and Union Pacific preferred and Detroit Southern 1. On the other hand Colorado & Southern declined 1, Atlas-Chalmers 1½, the preferred 3, Westinghouse Electric 1¾, and Pere Marquette 2½.

Missouri Pacific had lost a point and prices were at the lowest when a very heavy buying movement in Union Pacific rallied the whole market. That stock rose 2¾ over last night, and St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania a point or more. Fractional advances obtained elsewhere.

Bonds were steady at noon.

There was no change to speak of in money rates last week, notwithstanding the spurt of activity in the stock market. There was a better borrowing demand, but this was offset by an increased supply of funds. The most of the business in call funds on the New York Stock Ex. change was done at 1¾ per cent, the same rate that has prevail